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ESTABLISHED 1818.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
		FRIDAY, 5 P.M.	
* SHANNON	6962	J. F. Jephson	27th Aug.
P.&O.ROME	5545	A. R. Daniell	3rd Sept.
M * GANGES	6252	T. F. Creery	10th ,,
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
P.&O.INDIA	7961	W. G. Worcester	18th Sept.
* SHANNON	6962	C. L. Daniel	25th ,,
P.&O.ORIENTAL	5381	L. H. Moule	2nd Oct.
* PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler	9th ,,
P.&O. BRITANNIA	6925	J. I. Parfitt	16th ,,
* SHANNON	6962	C. L. Daniel	23rd ,,
P.&O.CALEDONIA	7558	W. R. Andrews	30th ,,
M* CARTHAGE	6220	W. J. Nantes	6th Nov.
P.&O.EGYPT	6009	R. F. Briscoe	13th ,,

The Steamers marked P. & O. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

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I. M. SHIELDS,
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Bombay, 20th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	4th Sept., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Oct., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Lova	4,235	Sept.
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	12th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 695

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA		4,351	21st Sept., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward Voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 25, 1897.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A Steamer	5,264	On or about the 31st August.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5 August, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
ERNEST SIMONS.	5,707	DeMaubeuge	3rd September
SAVOIE	4,049	Garbe	1st October.
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	Schmitz,	4,239	23rd Sept., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MUKI MARU," Captain P. Going, 3,312 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 31st instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
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Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 23rd August, 1897.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 28th Aug., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 31st Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Gutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 2nd Sept., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Nuareh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 2,962 tons, on or about 27th Aug.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 4th Sept.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND BEIRA.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 3rd Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, and Beira, in the foregoing or any order.

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BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

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Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
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Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

The Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

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ALGOA BAY	and
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Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

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Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOONDY & Co., or at the doors.

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THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 31st August, 1897, being a Public Holiday, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

KEMP AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June 1897, of RUPEES TWENTY-ONE per share, WILL BE PAID on presentation of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, Esseex House, Elphinstone Circle, on or after the 27th August.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN BRISTED,
General Manager.

Bombay, August 26th, 1897.

NOW READY.

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THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) COMPANY, LD.,
SECUNDERABAD, DECCAN.

Stating number of men available at once, commission required, locality from which the men start.

NOTICE.

THE AUCTION SALE OF CONTRACT For the Supply of 4,22,000 MAUNDS of BOMBAY SALT required for the use of the Travancore Government for M. E. 1073 will take place at the Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum at 1 P. M. on the 15th September, 1897.

For further information refer to hand-bills, which can be had on application to the Commercial Agent, Alleppey, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras, or Messrs. Wallibhoy Kaderbhoy and Co., Bombay.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan,
Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 22nd July, 1897.

THE VOLKARTS UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Marine Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September, 1897, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended on 30th June, 1897.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director in the place of Mr. Dadabhoy Jamsetjee Naigaumwala, deceased, and to elect a Director in the place of one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 8th September, 1897, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company are open for the inspection of shareholders.

By order of the Board of Directors.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th August, 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of HURRYCHUND SADASEWJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

GAJANAN HURRYCHUND, the third Son and the Sole Executor named in the Will of the said deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 19th day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Seven, and in the Sixty-first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

D. B. BINNING.
The 19th day of August, 1897.
Messrs. GAJANAN HURRYCHUND.
In Person.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s PURE SUPERIOR TEA DUST.—Golden Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 14; Rose Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 13; Rose Pekoe Dust, As. 12; Flowery Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 11; Flowery Pekoe Dust, As. 10; Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 9 and Pekoe Dust, As. 8 per lb. These Tea Dusts are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken, Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 25, Esplanade Road Bombay.

OUR ADDRESS not needed. Our name is a household word. The song of "MERRY SINGER" is sung in every household. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as SINGER, the Sole Manufacturers for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

WANTED, a FOREMAN, for a Metal Factory, only thoroughly practical Mechanics need apply, to C. JOST and Co., Hornby Row. European preferred.

FOR SALE,—A patent STEAM PUMP, quite automatic and Simple. Capacity 500 gallons per hour. Apply to "No. 88," care of this Paper.

JUBILEE.—2,000 DIAMOND JUBILEE TICKETS [available 15th July to 15th September 1897] entitle the holder to a REDUCTION of 25 per cent. on our Ordinary Prices and the present of the latest Photograph of Her Majesty specially secured by us from Home free of charge. Please apply RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

N. B. DANTRA and Co.'s FRENCH COFFEE per lb. Ans. 12. This is a Mixture of Finest Selected Coffee and Chicory prepared on the most scientific principles and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma and delicacy of flavour are retained for a considerable time. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PLEASE note our KIOTO DINNER SET for 6 persons Rs. 14-8 only, also Ice Set Rs. 4-14 : Great Reduction on all Goods owing to favourable exchange at SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row.

TO LET.—Large and AIRY ROOM in TWO PARTS or WHOLE, suitable to a big firm vacated by Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Apply PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER, No. 2 Dalal Street, Fort.

RECEIVED GERMAN CONCERTINAS OF the best manufacture only, expressly manufactured to our order to suit the Indian climate. From Rs. 6 & 10 to Rs. 20.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will RE-OPEN from 1st October next. It is situated centrally on a plateau, easy to reach and possessed of abundant accommodation, has all the comforts and conveniences of a home. Families are specially provided for in detached and semi-detached bungalows, and there is good accommodation for single gentlemen. Rooms are bright and airy, facing west. Terms moderate. Apply PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess, Country no objection. Address "S.A." care of this Paper.

"BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE," manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, from fresh Selected Fruit. Invaluable for Diarrhœa. Per Jar Re. 1-4, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

H. BARRETT, Esq., Engineer, Kaiser-i-Hind Mills :—During the last week I have used BATLIWALLA and Co.'s CHOLEROL amongst my MILL Hands, and found it giving relief at once, and has proved SUCCESSFUL in all cases of CHOLERIC SYMPTOMS. Dr. R. NOVROJI [L. M. & S.].—It is a safe and sure remedy for Cholera. Dr. N. B. LAM [L. M. & S.].—I have found it extremely useful in several cases of Cholera. As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAWS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4.) To be had at this Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6, Quarterly, Re. 3 to subscribers in Bombay; to the Mofussil, postage extra.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoons, they are more reliable, more lasting, the price same as usual. Price List post free.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

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GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
BEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	25	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
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Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

NOTES.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
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TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods :—

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted circular brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong easy running victoria recently done up.
1 brown Australian gelding, 7 years, 15 hands, charger and good fencer.
1 handsome chesnut Arab, 14-1½, 6 years, goes in saddle and harness.
1 strong-built brougham with a white Arab, entire 6 years old, 14-1, believed sound, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 bay stud, bred galloway, rising 5, 14-1, has been ridden and driven, no vices, believed sound.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT TALLEE MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from the Commissioners appointed in suits No. 587 of 1895 and No. 169 of 1896, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed properties :—

All those two pieces or parcels of land or Government ground, one containing by admeasurement 166 square yards and another containing by admeasurement 107 8-9 square yards, making together 273 8-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1154, 1167, and 1163, new No. 83-5, 8326, old survey No. 2290, 1—2291, and 2—2291 and new survey No. 3745 and 3746, together with the two messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay on the west side of Shaik Booran Cumroodin Street alias Tallee Moholla, in the Registration sub district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under E ward Nos. 73 and 74 and streets Nos. 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the said Shaik Booran Cumroodin Street, on or towards the West by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the North by the property of Moolvi Shaikdoola Saheb, and on or towards the South by the mosque of Dr. Street, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the defendant's in suit No. 169 of 1896.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 27th August, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF A NEW DOUBLE CRIGHTON OPENER.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Raghunath Mukand.

ex. s. s. City of London.

1 new double Crighton opener, by Messrs. Lord Brothers, with 2 vertical cone cylinders, 1 pair dust cages and fan, elevating lattice, delivery and patent 16" porcupine feed table, 3 feet wide by 3 feet long.
This opener is of the newest design, and contains all the latest improvements for working Indian cotton. It is originally packed and ready for immediate delivery.
For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COOMPTA STREET, FRERE ROAD, MODY BAY.

Under instructions from the second mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Hormasjee Jamsetjee Mehta (the mortgagor) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-30 p.m., the undermentioned properties, subject to the right of the first mortgagees thereof :—

PROPERTY No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 337 7-9 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed under Municipal Street No. 30, Ward No. 2710, situate at Frere Road, Coompta Street, at Mody Bay, in the sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Purbhudas Ludhabhai, on or towards the south by the said Coompta Street, on or towards the east by a piece of vacant land belonging to the trustees of the Fort of Bombay and also by Mody Bay, and on or towards the west by the property No. 2 next hereafter described.

PROPERTY NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 264 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed under Municipal Ward No. —, Street No. —, situate at Mody Bay, Frere Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Purbhudas Ludhabhai, on or towards the south by the said Coompta Street, on or towards the east by the property No. 1 above described and on or towards the west by the said Frere Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim and Kola, at No. 101, Modowa Street, Fort, Bombay, Attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

1 cottage piano by Marcks and Co., in good order.
1 invoice of new bassinettes and perambulators.
3 cases each, 1 dozen sauternes.
The property of a Parsee gentleman, consisting of sofas, chairs, ottoman, cupboards, tables, meatsafe, cooking stoves, almyras, writing, dressing, and washhand tables, hat and bookstands, cots, lamps, iron safe, etc.
6 cases wooden toys.
1 case 45 gross table metal spoons.
On account of the concerned ex s. s. Windobona—
92 226—1 case 40 pieces colored velvet, 15 inches—
82 2—1 case 2 pieces colored plush, 18 inches—

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand office shigram.
1 light strong-built victoria.
1 serviceable glass fronted brougham.
1 high-wheeled dog-cart with lamps.
1 new Howe Gent's pneumatic bicycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th August, 1897.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Darookhana Bunder, Mazagon, on account of the concerned landed ex s. s. Ellora—
23 bales damaged cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY belonging to the Factory known as "Ardesir Ice Factory" at Baboola Tank Road.

On SATURDAY, the 11th proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place by order of the owners the undermentioned machinery belonging to the said factory.
2 amonia ice machines each of six tons.
1 do. do. do. of three tons.
The said three machines can turnout about 15 tons of ice in 24 hours. The above machines comprise the following :—
Amonia boilers, condensers, liquor separators, receivers, absorbers, pumps, temperature exchangers, ice tanks, ice cans, ice discharging platforms, thawing off tanks, distilling apparatuses, one 24 horse-power pumping engine complete, one 16 horse-power donkey engine complete, one 6 horse-power donkey engine complete, donkey feed pump, water heater, two Lancashire boilers 30 by 7 with all the mountings complete, ice cranes, spare amonia condensing pipes, large wooden ice-boxes, shaftings, pullies, mechanical tools, &c., &c.
The above machinery will be sold either in one or in several lots according to the requirements of the purchasers, and will be open to view 8 days before the sale.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 27th August, 1897.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO
Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

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METAL MERCHANTS,
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A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Ca arrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh. L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

IT IS 76 YEARS AGO "since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one also gives relief.

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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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From Above Firm to Hand.
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With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movflette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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NEW SHIPMENT OF
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"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.
Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

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Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
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"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
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The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

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HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

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PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 7,500,000
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Reserve Fund.....$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

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COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 12,500; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
49, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,825
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Frs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Genoa, Smyrna. Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application,

G. TROST,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE :
27, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris has to draw the attention of Travellers to the Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof whereby travellers can deposit valuables which they do not want to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold Silver, and Produce

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Ranipettai.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230
NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.
LOCAL BOARD :—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GHAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.
STERLING D

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 p. c. & 1 bon.	1,340
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,277½
ank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,275
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	137
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	89
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	305

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Half yearly		
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil		750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	Nil		555
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	100	Nil		48
Auraugabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000		60	1,000
ciliary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Beilary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.		
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40		730
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30		650
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...		630
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5		760xd
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50		1,065
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		735
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		1,075
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.		125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25		750
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12		580
Ceorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		550
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.15		990
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40		500
Dhuri Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50		510
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25		695
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		680
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35		650
Hingangha Mills	700	500	500	40		670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25		750
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50		535
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40		1,550
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15		530
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50		1,160
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20		690
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20		225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10		230
Jeevraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20		840
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20		575
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30		800xd
Khanga and Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil		950
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35		760
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10		264
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30		775
Laksmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		1,050
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100		3,450
ahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil		460
ahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.		...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70		2,430
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5		119
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75		2,210
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15		250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil		par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil		525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20		510
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs.20		350
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40		1,310
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs15		980
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5(		1,280
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5(		950
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs6(		1,880
Soonderdas	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs6(		830
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15		185
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½		335
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs.20		310
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	25		335
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil		690
Swadeshi Mills	5,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15		670
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15		625
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50		550
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		500
Venishanker Lukhmidas Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40		410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil		500xd.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		770
Wadia Mills	1,600	1,000	1,000	...		...

MISCELLANEOUS

				Half yearly.		
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15		270
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...		92
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12		45
Badham Pile	2,000	100	100	12		152
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300		6,750
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75		1,680
Bombay Iron Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd x		58xd
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld	400	500	500	5-pr. ct		500
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50		1,300
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.		260
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs12		210
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.		350
Indian Guarantee Steady Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.		20
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.		195
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21		380
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30		183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15		174xd
Napier HotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.		40
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.		145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6		90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20		505
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5		60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60		1,065xd
Thacker & Co.	1,200	100	100	125		1,100
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11		28½xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly		
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75		1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.		45
Albert (Kurmachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80		1,090
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x		203
Bhowanagger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25		275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½		131½
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14		192½
Broach City Press Co., Lp	600	200	200	dvd Rs25		235
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15		205
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75		1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8		90
Fort	150	8,500	500	25-8 80		1,000
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30		515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40		337½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs41		135
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40		475
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.		230
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53		70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4		68 3-4
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20		355
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15		230
New Benar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30		560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 5		105
Prince of Wales, Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	500	500	25		140
Seasons	500	500	75	26		385
Sind and Punjab Co.	500	500	500	20		383
Surat Woollen Mills	100	1,000	1,000	200		2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50		905
Sorah Woollen Mills	240	250	250	Nil.		75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12		320
Volkart		600	100	10 dvd	Rs65	1,120

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Sugnar.	
G. I. P. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	500	...	615
The Tapti Valley	26,000	50	200	...	218 3-4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three and-a-half per cent Reduced 95-4
Three and-a-half per cent 1893 109-2
Municipal 3 per cent. Debenture Loans ... 121
New French Loan 3 per cent. 1871 ....
City of Paris Loans ..... or ..
Ho r per cent. Port Trust Bond 105-3

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 18m. High water, 10-59m. 10-37a. Low water, 4-29m., 5-10s.

P. and O. s. s. India, with English mails of the 13th instant, due to arrive, daylight.

Mahuva Manufacturing Company, Dalal Street, 3 p.m.

Justices' election of a Councillor, Municipal Office.

Shakespearian Recitals, B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel, 6 p.m.

Novelty Theatre, Jubilee procession, 9-30 p.m.

Music at the St. George's Hospital, 5 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day, at 5 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer City of Dublin entered, and the steamer Eden Hall left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from to-day the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 34, viz., 1s., 3½d per rupee.

LECTURE.—A lecture for English-speaking Indians will be given in the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Grant Road, at 6 o'clock, this evening, by Revd. W. H. Dixon, M. A. Subject: "Thou God seest me."

IMPORTATION OF DISEASED MEAT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, fined Rahimtulla Baloo, a Mahomedan, Rs. 30, with the alternative of twenty days' simple imprisonment for importing into Bombay, from Coorla, 100 lbs. of putrid buffalo meat on the 6th instant, without a permit from the Municipal Commissioner.

MUSIC AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme, this evening, at 5 o'clock (weather permitting):—

March	Au Revoir ..... Maurice.
Serenade	Love in Idleness ..... Macbeth.
Selection	Plantation Songs and American melodies ..... Kappey.
Valse	The Sultana ..... Bucalossi.
Reminiscences of All Nations	..... Godfrey.
Polka	Off we Go ..... Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ORGAN RECITAL AT THE CATHEDRAL.—Last evening, before a large congregation, Mr. R. N. Mant gave an organ recital at the Cathedral. The programme was a varied one, demanding the utmost powers of both organ and organist. Mr. Mant, who has almost recovered from his illness, played as only he can play on St. Thomas' organ. Mr. A. J. Cunningham during the evening played two violin solos with excellent taste, and Mr. Lawrence Atkinson contributed two baritone solos in appropriate style. The organ fund benefited by the recital.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—On Sunday next, (29th inst.), the St. Peter's Conference of the charitable society of St. Vincent de Paul, will hold a special service in St. Peter's Church, Bandora, at which a charity sermon will be preached by the Rev. W. Wallrath, S. J. The service will commence at 8 a.m., precisely, and a special collection in aid of the funds of this conference will be made. In view of the steadily increasing demands on the resources of this local branch, the members entertain the hope that a large number of the benefactors of the society will be present on the occasion.

A RUNAWAY HORSE.—Gujabhai, a Hindu woman, aged about thirty years, residing at 8th Lane, Kamatipoora, was, on Wednesday noon, accidentally knocked down at the junction of Parel and Bellasis roads, by a runaway horse, belonging to Mr. Mesnard, Engineer, employed in the Bombay Port Trust, and residing at Clark Road. The woman sustained a wound on the forehead and one on the cheek, each one inch long, and a simple fracture of the nose and cheek bones. The animal, which had broken out of its master's stable, and caused the above mischief during its rapid career, was eventually secured in a public conveyance stable, at Bhendy Bazaar Road. The injured woman has been detained in the J. J. Hospital.

THE DAIVADNYA SAMAJ.—A meeting of the Samaj was held, writes a correspondent, in the hall of Mr. Harichandra Pandoorang Pitale, J.P., to congratulate Rao Bahadur Shankorrao B. Pitale, J. P., and Mr. Hari Shankara Pandoorang Pitale, J. P., on their recent nominations, Messrs. E. R. Tindle, S. N. Gore (absent), V. D. Satghare, B. A.'s, on passing the LL.B. examintion, Messrs. M. N. Hati, B. N. Vagal, the P. E., and Mr. Vaidya, the Matriculation and U. S. F. Mr. Janardan Krishnarao Vagal, ex-Secretary, presided. The chairman, having detailed the qualifications of the various recipients of the honours and exhorted them to further exultation and the members to follow their example and so earn the confidence of the benign Government, garlanded the guests, who, in their turn, made suitable acknowledgments. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and the proceedings terminated with a wholesome advice from the chairman as to the line of action to be followed with regard to the conduct of the Samaj. Tea and light refreshments were served, and the party dispersed at a late hour.

DROWNED IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—About half-past 3 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, a Mahomedan, (name unknown), aged about twenty-two years, was seen by a dock-labourer standing on the steps at the south-west corner of the Prince's Dock, taking off his clothes and then jumping into the water. The man began to swim, and having no suspicions as to him, the labourer went away to take some men on board a steamer. On returning about five minutes afterwards, the labourer found the Mahomedan struggling in the water, and immediately afterwards sinking. The police were informed, and dragging apparatus was called over the body. A diver was then sent in, and he brought out the body in about half-an-hour, life being then extinct. There were no marks of violence. In the pocket of his bundee, which formed part of his clothes, were found a key and a Mahomedan newspaper. The body was removed to the morgue, and a buttakee was beaten throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an enquiry, yesterday, at the morgue, on view of the body of the deceased, when the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

A MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. Leask, Assistant Health Officer, prosecuted Sonabai Narotji Damasia, to show cause why she does not remove several timber beams and abate the nuisance near her house in an open space at Ropa Lane, Mr. Ardeshir Nusserwanji, pleader, appeared for the defence. Mr. Leask said that complaints were made by the neighbours about the nuisance. It is a private lane, and the house-owners had made an application to the Municipality to take up the lane, but the offer was rejected, as certain requirements under the Act were not complied with. Mr. Ardeshir said that it was a private place, of which no other person claims the ownership. All the residents of the locality use the place. The defendant had been using the place for the last twenty-five years. She undertook to keep a scavenger to cleanse the place and arrange the beams in a manner as to leave no chance for others to commit nuisance there. According to the Act, the Municipality could not compel her to remove the beams. The court, holding the same view, dismissed the summons.

THEFTS ON MALABAR HILL.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Manley prosecuted Soma Coover, a Surti, employed as a hamal in the service of Mr. Phillips, who lately resided in a bungalow at Nepean Sea Road, on a charge of having in his possession house and carriage lamps and brass nails of chandeliers and sundry other articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 13, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained. One Faizali Ismail, a Borah dealer in old articles, was also charged with receiving and retaining stolen property. It appears that, on Friday last, the complainant left Bombay for Europe, having previously paid off his servants, all of whom left, with the exception of the accused, who remained in the bungalow. On the afternoon of Tuesday following, a policeman, while going on his rounds along the Nepean Sea Road, saw the first accused offering for sale the articles mentioned in the charge to the second accused for one rupee, and while they were bargaining, the policeman arrested both of them on suspicion. Subsequently, when the two accused were placed before Mr. Manley, No. 1 admitted that the property belonged to his master, and that he had concealed it in his room in the servants' quarters of the bungalow. It appears that the police had recently received several complaints about thefts of property answering description from the residence of gentleman living on Malabar Hill, and the second accused was consequently warned not to receive or purchase any property from servants employed in the service of the residents of that part of the city. No. 2, however, seemed to have paid no heed to the warning, and was arrested redhanded on the day in question. Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charge. His Worship fined them Rs. 50 each, or in default to suffer six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

To be "in Society" after death seems rather a ludicrous idea; yet a correspondent tells the East Coast News that a distinction is being made in the Government cemetery at Waltair, where a plot of ground has been set apart for burying persons belonging to what is called "Society." The poet Herbert said "all equal are within the Church's gate", and a "Society corner" in a graveyard certainly does not seem to be in accordance with the eternal fitness of things.

MESSRS. KEMP AND COMPANY.

THE sixteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Kemp and Co., Limited, was held, yesterday, at the Laboratory premises, Armenian Lane, Dr. Blaney presided, and the following report was presented:—

The board of directors now submit to the shareholders the fifteenth annual report showing the working of the company for the year ending the 30th of June 1897. The debts and liabilities as shown in the balance-sheet, amounting to Rs. 59,037-13-11, have since been liquidated. Laboratory and Godown: Plant and Furniture Fittings—It is proposed that the sum of Rs. 4,295-0-2 be written off for depreciation. Profit and Loss Account—The balance of profit and loss account is Rs. 64,074-7-2, which the directors recommend to be disposed of as follows:—At credit of profit and loss account, Rs. 64,074-7-2; Divident of 12 per cent. on paid-up capital, or Rs. 21 per share, Rs. 42,000; Deterioration of building, Rs. 1,583-14-1; Deterioration of plant and furniture, Rs. 2,708-2-1; Bad debts, Rs. 600-14-7; Bonus to Staff, Rs. 4,150; To reserve fund, Rs. 13,028-8-5;—Total Rs. 64,074-7-2: Reserve Fund—This stands at Rs. 2,03,798-14-10, Rs. 59,300 of which are invested in Port Trust and Municipal Debentures, and will, with the Rs. 13,028-8-5 now proposed to be added to it, which will also be similarly invested, make the Reserve Fund Rs. 2,16,827-7-3. Management of the Business—The results of the working of the business during the past, as during previous years, testify to the excellence of the management. With the details of the management and the efficiency of the whole of the European staff the directors are completely satisfied. The company's branches at Cumballa Hill and Byculla—The directors continue to be satisfied with the management and working of these branches. Under section 86 of the Articles of Association, two of the directors, viz., Dr. Thomas Blaney and Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas, retire from office by rotation, but under section 88 are eligible for re-election. Mr. Rustomjee N. B. Jijeebhoy on going to Europe this year resigned his seat on the board, and Mr. Pestonjee N. Wadia was elected to fill the vacancy. On Mr. Rustomjee's return he rejoined the board and Mr. Wadia resigned, and it will be for you to confirm these appointments. The auditor, Mr. J. P. Cornforth, also retires from office, and it will be for the shareholders present to elect an auditor or auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.

In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman observed that the management of the company was very satisfactory during the year under report. Though the trade of Bombay had suffered a good deal owing to the plague, the company was able to show better results than last year. Mr. Sleeman, the company's agent in London, had been doing very valuable services for the last 15 years, and the chairman, therefore, suggested that the sense of their appreciation should be recorded by the meeting. He deserved it long before this, and he (the chairman) was to blame for not bringing such a proposal before the shareholders.

The report was then unanimously adopted, and a dividend of Rs. 12 per cent. declared.

Dr. T. B. Nariman moved that a sum of Rs. 6,000 be sanctioned as a bonus to be distributed amongst the company's employes who had rendered valuable services during the recent plague.

Mr. Katrak seconded the proposition. Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas opposed the proposition, on the ground that it would be a bad precedent. Dr. Katrak remarked that it was done as a special case.

The chairman thought the shareholders should fully rely on the actions of the directors, who had drawn up resolutions after due consideration, and their suggestions should be accepted. The amount asked for the bonus by the directors being Rs. 4,150, he moved an amendment to that effect.

On a division the amendment was lost, and the original motion was carried.

The chairman then moved that the meeting should allow the directors to take steps for securing a permanent building on the Esplanade for the company. He said that they would have to spend a large amount for the building, but it would very soon be repaid. The building for their laboratory was purchased for Rs. 16,000, but now it was valued at Rs. 33,000.

Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas seconded the proposition.

Mr. S. D. Khote moved an amendment to the effect that the directors be requested to consider and place before the shareholders a scheme for the purchase of a building for the company.

The chairman withdrew the original motion in favour of the amendment, which being put to vote was carried.

Resolutions were then carried re-electing Dr. Blaney, Mr. Harkisondas, and Mr. Rustomjee N. B. Jijeebhoy as directors, appointing Mr. J. P. Cornforth auditor for the ensuing year, on a remuneration of Rs. 300, and recording the meeting's sense of appreciation of Mr. Sleeman's services.

The compliment to the chair terminated the proceedings.

CAN THE BENEFIT OF A LIFE ASSURANCE POLICY BE ATTACHED?

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before MR. MAHOMED HOOSEIN HAKIM, 5th Judge.)

GOOLAB KESHROO AND OTHERS VS. GOVINDRAO GUNPATRAO AND OTHERS.

PLAINTIFFS, who are Marwarri money-lenders, sought to recover from the defendants, as heirs and legal representatives of one Gunpatrao Ramchandra, deceased, the sum of Rs. 572-7-9, being the amount due on a promissory note alleged to have been executed by the deceased Gunpatrao, jointly with his father, Ramchandra Govindji, now deceased. Before filing the suit the plaintiffs had applied for and obtained a short date summons and attachment before judgment, prohibiting the Secretary and Treasurer of the Life Assurance Branch of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, to part with the moneys now in their hands, in respect of the Life Assurance Policy of the deceased Gunpatrao Ramchundra. At the hearing of the case the defendants stated that they knew nothing of the note sued upon and could not say if the plaintiffs were entitled to claim the amount, and asked that a formal proof of the execution of the note, and the amount due, might be given by the plaintiffs. After the claim had been proved his Honour passed a decree for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed together with court costs against the estate of the deceased in the hands of the defendants.

The defendants subsequently issued a notice, calling upon the plaintiffs to show cause why the attachment levied against the moneys in the hands of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Life Assurance Fund should not be set aside, as the money formed no part of the estate of the deceased Gunpatrao Ramchandra. The deceased had become subscriber to the Life Assurance Branch of the Fund for the benefit of his family. The object of the fund was to make provision for the family of the subscribers, after their death, and it was never intended that such fund should be available to creditors for the satisfaction of their claims. The Legislature had also protected such moneys from attachment and seizure. The defendants in support of their contention relied on the rules of the fund and the printed clauses at the foot of the form of application for membership of the fund. They further said that the deceased Gunpatrao had left no property, and had made no other provision for the maintenance of his family.

The Judge, in deciding the matter, held that the money, in respect of which the prohibitory order had been issued, did not form part of the estate of the deceased and could not be attached. The policy of Life Assurance was issued exclusively for the benefit of his family, and the fund professed to make provision in case of the subscriber's death for his family, so that that money belonged to the family, and not to the deceased. The attachment, therefore, could not stand, and was accordingly set aside.

POONA PINJRAPOL.

THE following further subscriptions have been promised towards relief of animals received in the Poona Pinjrapole, from famine-stricken places:—

	Rs. a. p.
Amount already published	13,0 3 15 6
Khan Bahadoor M. P. Khareghat, Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri	50 0 0
The Raja Satapati of Ramnad	50 0 0
Shet Lakhmichand Kevadas, Falton	51 0 0
Dr. Jamsetjee Framjee Kothapurwalla ...	25 0 0
Shet Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Bombay ...	25 0 0
" Natha Rangajee, Bombay	21 0 0
" Virjee Rajajee, Poona	10 0 0
	13,235 15 6

There being yet no sufficient rain in some parts of the Poona, Sholapoor and Ahamadnagar districts, and the prices of grain and fodder being still enormously high, there came to the door of the Bhojap or branch of the Pinjrapole, 79 animals from Sirur. About 100 animals more are shortly expected from other affected places. Looking to the state of these 79 animals, the committee most unwillingly admitted them, believing that persons who have already subscribed, but have not as yet sent in their subscriptions, will expedite the same to the undersigned at an early date. The honorary secretary takes this opportunity of again appealing to the generosity of the public for any help they will be pleased to send to the institution for the relief of animals. The secretary hopes that kind-hearted people, to whom humble requests for help were made by letters, will also assist the institution at this critical time.

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HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES FARRAN, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

A BORAH'S APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

AMIRUDIN ABDOOLALLI VS. NAZARALLI SUMSOODIN, BORAH NAZARALLI DOSABHOY VS. NAZARALLI SUMSOODIN.

MR. ANDERSON,—instructed by Mr. M. N. Sukhatwalla, on behalf of the respondent, Nazaralli Sumsoodin, applied for leave to appeal to the Privy Council from a decision given by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Hosking in November 1893. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, appeared to oppose the application.

Mr. Anderson argued that the case was of considerable importance to the Borah community, as the properties, the subject matter of the suit, had been given in "dharm" or charity. The defendants, who were the trustees for over thirty years, had held the property in trust one after the other; and the amounts recovered by them were alleged to have been misappropriated by them, in respect of which decrees to the amount of over Rs. 9,000 had been passed against them in the District Court of Ahmedabad. The value of the property, together with the amounts of the decrees, exceeded Rs. 10,000; and the case also involved substantial questions of Mahomedan law.

Mr. Lang opposed the application on the ground that the suit was not for Rs. 10,000 or upwards, and that the case did not involve any substantial question of law.

It appears that the appeal heard before the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Hosking was from a suit heard before the District Judge of Ahmedabad. The plaintiffs, Nazaralli Sumsoodin and others, sued in the latter court for accounts of the income and rent of the six shops described in the plaint as *wakf* property; they prayed that the defendants, the trustees of the endowment, might be removed and other respectable men substituted; that the amount for which all, or any of the defendants, might be proved liable should be recovered from him or them; and that a new scheme for the management of the property might be prepared. The facts of the case were somewhat peculiar. The early history of the property was not in dispute. One Fazalalli was the owner of the six shops in Ahmedabad, the subject-matter of the suit, they having fallen to his share on partition with his brothers. On the 25th August, 1873, Fazalalli made a gift of these six shops to his wife Boo Kikiboo. The deed of gift was duly registered. It recited that the donor was an old man of 75, that he had no male issue but had a daughter, Fatma, born of Kikiboo, that he had been ill for a long time, and that his wife Kikooboo had been taking good care of him, which he was confident she would continue to do. Therefore, he gave her the six shops, valued at Rs. 4,000, to deal with in the same in any way she might think proper. Though objections were taken before the District Judge, to the validity of this gift, they were not insisted upon in the High Court, and it was taken as a fact that after its date, Kikiboo became the owner of the six shops. About four months after the execution of this deed of gift, Fazalalli died; and his wife Kikiboo died a few days after him. The case for the plaintiff, who sought to establish that the six shops were as *wakf* validly devoted to charity, was that Kikiboo, by a document dated 27th August, 1873, conveyed the six shops to the first and second defendants, Lallubhai Sahwardas and Nazaralli Dosabhoy, in trust for "dharmada" or charity. The learned Chief Justice, in the appeal heard before him and Mr. Justice Hosking, remarked that there was absolutely no evidence of a will even if Kikiboo could have made one. It was admitted that there was no proof that Lallubhai or Nazaralli ever received any of the rents of the shops, and there was no proof that they were put in possession of them. Even Kikiboo did not execute a deed in favour of Lallubhai and Nazaralli on the 27th August, 1873, it was clear she died without taking the steps required by law to complete and give validity to it. It was not registered. It followed, therefore, that the shops passed to Fatma, Kikiboo's daughter, and her other heirs absolutely, unaffected by any trust whatever in favour of "dharmada" or charity. The plaintiffs, as representing "dharm," had therefore no title to the six shops derived from Kikiboo. The result of the appeal to the High Court was that the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Hosking reversed the decree of the District Judge of Ahmedabad, and dismissed the plaintiff's suit, leaving the heirs of Kikiboo to assert their claim against the defendants, Amirudin and Tyaballi, in a separate suit.

The appellant, Nazaralli Sumsoodin, urged in his petition that the judgment was wrong in dismissing his suit; and that it ought to have confirmed the decree given in his favour by the District Judge of Ahmedabad; that the High Court ought to have found all the facts and issues raised in the case as they were found by the District Court of Ahmedabad, &c.

The Chief Justice, in disposing of the application for leave to appeal to the Privy Council, remarked that the subject-matter of the suit were the properties which were valued at from Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 8,000, and that in the suit itself decrees were passed against the defendants for sums over Rs. 9,000. The applicant had paid stamp duties on Rs. 9,000 in accordance with the judgment of the lower court. The case also involved intricate and difficult questions of law. The trustees having been in possession of the properties for over thirty years. Their lordships, therefore, made absolute the rule for leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

Mr. Anderson applied that his client be put in possession of the properties, which the defendants had taken charge of under the judgment of the High Court.

The Chief Justice said that though notices were sent to the Ahmedabad Court for service on the other side, requiring them to show cause why they should not give up possession, they had not been returned by the Ahmedabad Court. His lordship, therefore, postponed the hearing of the argument till the 7th prox.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE PARSONS and the HON. MR. JUSTICE RANADE.)

DISOBEDIENCE OF AN ORDER BY THE PLAGUE AUTHORITY OF KALYAN.

THIS was an application for revision by Mr. Motila Hargovandas Vani, Banker, resident of Thana, who was fined Rs. 15, or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for 15 days, by Mr. W. C. Shepherd, first-class Magistrate of Kalyan, under section 188, Indian Penal Code, for disobeying the order promulgated by a public servant. The trial was a summary one, under chapter 22 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. Trimbak Ramchandra Kotwal, appeared for the petitioner; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The complainant, Mr. Habib Daud, Municipal Inspector, under orders from the vice-President and Plague authority, instituted criminal proceedings, on 30th March, 1897, against Mr. Motilal, alleging that accused was served with notice on 23rd March, 1897, directing him to whitewash his house and clean sewers and gutters and also the compound, as there were found persons suffering from plague in the vicinity of his house, at Kalyan; but accused failed to do any of these things till the 6th of April. The summons was served on accused on the 5th of April. He had, on the 27th March, written to the Secretary of the Kalyan Municipality, requesting him to whitewash the house as labours was not available, acknowledging the receipt of the above notice. Three days time was allowed by the notice to

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 26.

SHORTENED as it was at its commencement by the occurrence of native holidays for which the banks and local markets were closed, the past week has followed up the general dulness of its several predecessors, and the enquiry in exports remains as before. A favourable tenor runs through the telegraphic reports from the cotton-growing districts, and the prospects of the new crop are considered to be good. A spurt in prices of the new staff was occasioned in the middle of the week owing to a sudden rise in American Futures, and since then the rates have been irregular; but, for ready delivery the market is very quiet, prices continuing unchanged. In Wheat and Seeds there has been no improvement. Exchange has been firm on the whole, and compared with last Thursday's quotations, to-day's show an advance of 3-32d. in Bank Paper, and ⅛d. in Private. Money shows a continued slackness in the demand for accommodation, consequent on the very limited amount of business transpiring in all directions. Fluctuations in rates have made Government Paper an unsettled market, 3½ per Cents being quoted this evening 1-8 per cent. lower than last week and Threes one per cent. higher. Quiet but steady in tone Freights are but little in demand. In Imports the feeling is quiet but easier.

MONEY.—In the continued dulness of business and consequent slackness in the demand for Money, the figures in the weekly Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank, issued on Monday, showed no great change on the whole from those of the previous Return, the falling off in trade requirements having been 4¼ lakhs compared with a diminution of 14 1-2 lakhs in the week preceding. The Cash Balance, however, increased by nearly 12 lakhs, owing to a net addition of some 14 1-2 lakhs to Public Deposits, reduced by an increase in Government Securities.

The Bank's rate remains at 4 per cent. and in the open market at 4 per cent. also.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling last mail day, at 1s. 3 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount of Bank Paper was reported done at 1s. 33⅔d., after which rates receded 1-16d. to 1s. 3 11-16d., at which there was no enquiry; Merchants' Bills were scarce. The market was closed on Saturday, and re-opened on Monday with a steady feeling at 1s. 3 11-16 to 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 27-32 to ⅞d. for three months' sight Credits. With nothing offering in Bills, speculators bought a fair amount of Telegraphic at 1s. 3 23-32d. and then at 1s. 3 11-16d., but later on the enquiry stopped. Steady in tone on Tuesday rates opened at 1s. 3 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3⅞d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter were scarce, and at 1s. 3 23-32d. for Telegraphic the enquiry was limited, a small amount having been given at 1s. 3 3-4d. At opening yesterday, the quotation for Bank telegraphic and Demand was 1s. 3 3-4d. and for three months' sight Credits 1s. 3⅞ to 29-32d. Scarcity of the latter continued and the enquiry for Bank remittance was limited. Firm in tone, rates were given this morning at 1s. 2 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits. The Bazaar came out as buyers at 1s. 3 27-32d. early in the day, but could only obtain a fair amount at 1s. 3 13-16d. The market then receded to 1s. 3 25-32d., and then for a short time 1s. 3 27-32d. was done to a moderate extent, and eventually rates closed quieter in tone as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 13-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 7-8d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4d.	"
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Documents 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-32d.	"
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 4 1-8d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight	1·68⅛	"
Do. 6 months' sight	1·69 1-4	"

15 Lakhs of Indian Council Bills were allotted in London yesterday, all of which were to Bombay, at 1s. 3 27-32d., the tenders at which rate were accepted in full.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—At opening on Friday last quotations were given at 97 for Money, for 3½ per Cents and 96⅞ for Account, in a steady market. On re-opening on Monday rates were quiet at 97 3-8 for Cash, for 3½ per Cents., and 97¼ for the Settlement, with 93, nominal, for 3 per Cents. For 3½ per Cents quotations were given on Tuesday at 97¼ for Money, and 97 1-8 for Account; Threes declined to 92, nominal, and the feeling in the market was unsettled. Yesterday rates further declined to 96⅞ for Cash, for 3½ per Cents and 96 9-16 for the Settlement, with 92 to 93 named for Threes. Quotations are given to-day at 96⅞ for Cash, for 3½ per Cents, and 96 7-16 to 96¼ for the Settlement in a steady market; Threes remain at 93.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is one per cent. lower at 121, and Port Trust Bonds unchanged at 106½.

SHARES.—There has been a marked tendency in prices to decline, most noticeable in the principal line of Mill Scrip, in which the changes have been in buyers' favour almost without exception. We have to report a decline of Rs. 145, in China; of Rs. 50, in Union S. and M.; of Rs. 30 each, in Lukhmidas, Ripon, and Alliance; of Rs. 25 each, in City of Bombay, David, and Framjee Petit; of Rs. 20 each, in New Great Eastern, Queen, and Sassoon; of Rs. 15 each, in Indian Manufacturing Indo-China and Standard; of Rs. 7½, in Empress; of Rs. 5 each, in Khatao Makanji, and Oriental; and an advance of Rs. 20 each, in Mahaluxmee, and Maneckji Petit; of Rs. 10, in Presidency. In Presses Mofussil, are Rs. 7 1-2 lower. In Miscellaneous Shares, Kemp and Co. are Rs. 6 higher. In Railways, Ahmedabad-Prantij, have advanced Rs. 5. In Banks, Bank of Bombay are Rs. 5 lower; and Bank of Bengal, Rs. 2 1-2.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.—Since our report of Thursday last, there has not been any change of importance in the market for Grey Goods, excepting a slight increase in the amount of business done. Up-country buyers have bought with some little eagerness; bazaar dealers show no disposition to hold out, and sell freely when they can get buyers. Rates are generally steady. For Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red, and Printed Goods, the demand continues small. Transactions in *Locally-made Goods* have passed at fully current rates. The clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar during the week have been 3,000 packages, and of *Local Goods* about 1,300 bales.

YARNS.—We hear of nothing fresh doing in this market, which is very dull, with prices at their previous level. Official quotations are as follows:—

Twist	No.	6s	Mule,	As.	4 3-8 to 4 3-4	per lb.
"	"	8s	"	"	4 1-2 " 4 7-8	"
"	"	10s	"	"	4 3-4 " 5 1-4	"
"	"	12s	"	"	5 " 5 3-8	"
"	"	16s	"	"	5 1-2 " 6	"
"	"	20s	"	"	5 3-4 " 6 1-4	"
"	"	24s	"	"	6 1-2 " 7	"
"	"	30s	"	"	7 " 7 3-8	"
"	"	40s	"	"	8 " 8 1-4	"

COALS.—During the week there have been sales of ready "Seebpore" at Rs. 11 3-4 per ton, and for September delivery at the same price. "Deshagur," for September, has been done at Rs. 13, and "Giridhi" at Rs. 13 1-2 per ton. The market is quiet but steady; we quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	...	...	*Nil.*	
West "	...	...	*Nil.*	
Australian...	...	...	*Nil.*	
Powell's ...	...	...	Rs. 22½	per ton.
Cardiff ...	...	...	" 22½	"
Japan ...	...	...	*Nil.*	
Bengal ...	...	...	" 12	"
Singareni ...	...	...	*Nil.*	
Seebpore ...	...	...	" 12	"
Sanctoria ...	...	...	" 13	"
Deshagur ...	...	...	" 13	"
Giridhi ...	...	...	" 13½	"
Heilger's ...	...	...	" 12½	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Dull and declining in tone this market has been quite devoid of any show of activity, and in ready Cotton the transactions reported have been few and small. In new Cotton the advance in Futures in America has had the effect of enhancing prices here, and buyers have offered Rs. 202 per candy for Broach, and Rs. 158-159 for Bengal. To-day a weaker feeling all round is reported, with very little doing. Local buyers are offering such low prices that dealers decline to part with their stocks. Rates for the new Crop are also lower to-day, Broach being quoted at Rs. 196 to Rs. 197 per candy, and Bengal at Rs. 156 to Rs. 157.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports to hand on Monday, from the districts, advised continuance of favourable weather throughout the area save at Bellary, where drought still prevailed, the sowing of food-grains being in consequence backward there. Crop prospects in all the other districts were good, and the cotton plants were doing well.

A break in the rainfall in most of the districts in the cotton-growing area is reported by the advices to hand by wire this morning, a break which is appreciated at stations in the northern portion of the Bengal circle, owing to the Cotton plants there needing fine weather. At Sholapur, on the other hand, the crops are suffering from too little rain. At Dhulia the cotton plants are flowering.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 170—3 5-16d.	
Do. Fully Good	" 157—3 1-32d.	
Do. do. January 1898	" 157—3 5-16d.	
Do Goo	" 150—3d.	
Belatee, Fine	" 184—3 17-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	" 175—3 13-32d.	
Khandesh, Fully Good	" 180—3 15-32d.	
Oomra, Fully Good	" 190—3 21-32d.	
Dhollera, Fine	" *nil.*	
Do. Fully Good	" 135—2 9-16d.	
Do. Good	" 178—3 7-16d.	
Do. do. May 1898	" 176—3 21-32d.	
S G Dharwar, Good	" 193—3 23-32d.	
Westerns	" 193—3 11-16d.	
Broach, Fine	" *nominal.*	
Do. Good	209-201—3 23-32 & 3 27-32d.	
Do. do March 1898	198—3 31-32d.	

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.
For the week	3,500	5,788	6,577
From 1st Jan. to 25th August	1,297,409	1,624,030	1,336,541
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	269	2,210	2,935
From 1st Jan. to 25th August	479,483	655,217	486,900
Clearances to Calcutta, China, Japan, &c.			
For the week	23,190	226	1,111
From 1st Jan. to 25th August	413,860	235,166	120,267

WHEAT AND SEEDS continue dull, with nothing fresh of importance reported.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	73,333	37,354	33,550
Do. from 1st January to 25th Aug	1,219,389	3,032,684	4,028,921
Linseed for the week	9,991	9,117	7,225
Do. from 1st January to 25th Aug	377,835	3,181,650	2,559,036
Rapeseed for the week	34,980	17,210	9,728
Do. from 1st January to 25th Aug	1,003,543	832,283	1,956,082
Gingellyseed for the week	283	755	2,072
Do. from 1st January to 25th Aug	382,925	822,050	734,129

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	...	6,000	26,018
Do. from 1st January to 25th Aug	2,813	1,275,100	2,154,494
Linseed for the week	...	44,004	88,372
Do. from 1st January to 25th Aug	401,887	2,782,069	2,172,938
Rapeseed for the week	23,028	85,093	14,202
Do. from 1st January to 25th Aug	1,352,057	856,257	1,650,019
Gingellyseed for the week	..	...	...
Do. from 1st January to 25th Aug	449,174	1,032,924	1,037,391

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain G Jourdain, arrived in harbour, yesterday evening, from Abu Thaiu via Gulf ports, with a general cargo and deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain C Hansen, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Karachi, 24th August, with a cargo of grain and Mrs Dinbai and son and one deck as passengers.

THE s s Neptune, 2,178 tons, Captain James Walthers, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Barry, 28th July, with a cargo of 4,950 tons of coal, and Mr F Ray and Mr Mahomed Ali as passengers. The vessel is consigned to the P and O Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 720 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—One Lady, Mr Abdool Razak, Mr Abdool Currim, Mr Haridas Damodhar and two sons, Mr Syed Thawur and friend, and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Purulia, 993 tons, Captain C C Leddon' which arrived in harbour, on Wednesday evening, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, brought a general cargo, 14 cases opium, and the following passengers:—Mr J Brown, Mr G Platel, Mr Sunder Singh, Mr C de Souza, Mr P Khan, and 134 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 26.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B	Horatio	2084	Croft	Hull	31-8	F S & Co
C	King Arthur	1047	Owen	P Gulf	3	P S N Co
D	Mike Maru	2053	G ing	Yokohama	30-8	N Y K isha
G	Safari	992	Kiepe	Zanzibar	29-8	J Hoyer
H	& J H S Magdala	3340	Fleet	Royal Navy		
Do	Hulk Tenasserim	1760				Da.
K	City of Dublin	2572	Rae			F F & Co
L	Mahanadi	547	Hudroo			S & Co
M	Bahadur	827	Adam	Karachi		27-8 S & Co
N	Ehrenfels	1825	Ziegenmeyer			G & Co
P	Kaiserbella	1980	Boon			M M & Co
Q	Akbar	1441	Baldwin			H C Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

Poonani	553	Ahmed			S & Co
Sabarmati	524	Cassum			S & Co
		30 tons Crane.			
Matin	2434	Archer			27-8 K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Rome	3021	Daniell	London	3-9	P & O Co
2	Australia	2321	Tait	Marseilles	27-8	W & A G & Co
3	Peshawar	2233	Vibert			P & O Co
4	Shannon	238	Jephson	Aden	27-8	P & O Co
5	Brindisi	2119	Watkins	China	27-8	P & O Co
6	Mirzapore	2168	Wickenden	China	2-9	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2320	Nicolich	Trieste	4-9	A L
16	Kola		Livingstone	Karachi	28-8	M M & Co

MERE WETHER DRY DOCK.

Brahmani	1015 tons		S & Co
H B Snife	302 tons		B P Trust

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Neptune s	Walters	Barry, July 28.
	Naderi s	Hansen	Karachi, Aug 24.
	Henry Bolckow s	Jourdain	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Kapurthala, Captain Rothwell, obtained her port clearance yesterday, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Nowshera, for Calcutta, &c.
" City of Dublin for Hamburg via Karachi.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GAYER—August 17, at Secunderabad (Deccan), the wife of W. A. Gayer, of a son.

GILL—August 8, at Craiglands, Naini Tal, the wife of W. J. O'Grady-Gill, D. P. W., of a daughter.

McMORRAN—August 15, at Rangoon, the wife of Conductor C. W. McMorran, Ordnance Department, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CURTIES—August 19, at Royapuram, of catarrh and inflammation of the bowels, the Rev. William Francis Grint Curties.

MITCHELL—August 15, at Lohagur Tea Estate, Terai, of fever, J. Muil Mitchell, Manager, aged 41 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, nd not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1897.

DURING the last few days the area of disturbance on the frontier has been materially extended by the rising of the formidable Afridi tribes, who captured Fort Maude half-way between Jamrud and Ali Musjid, and then Ali Musid itself, the strongest fort of the Khyber. They are thus masters of the Khyber Pass. Lundi Kotal, which is nearly eleven miles from Ali Musjid, is isolated. At the first indication of the movement among the Afridis, the Government recalled Captain I. H. Barton from that fort, and the garrison of the Khyber Rifles, supplemented by two hundred Khuki Khels, is left to its own devices. The result is that Lundi Kotal has been taken and burned. The Khyber clans, from which the fine regiment of the Khyber Rifles has been raised, have hitherto resisted the temptation to join their kinsmen. The Afridis having command of the Khyber, are threatening an attack on the fort of Jamrud which closes the mouth of the Pass at the eastern end. General Westmacott's strong force, concentrated for the defence of that fort, will render a successful attack impossible. Had the Afridis, who muster some 26,000 of the best fighting men on the frontier, risen while the fighting was still doubtful at the Malakhand and Chakdara, they might have raided the Peshawar valley up to the city gates and created a formidable diversion. Their neighbours, the Orakzais, who wait on their movements, now manifest an intention to seize and hold the Kohat Pass. The local tribes have for some years been paid a subsidy of Rs. 12,000 annually to keep this important Pass open. The distance from Kohat to Peshawar, north through the Pass, is thirty-six miles. If that pass be closed, communication between the two cantonments entails a detour by rail and road via Rawal Pindi, a distance of over a hundred miles. There is no carriage road through the Kohat Pass, the tribes having successfully stipulated that none such should be made, as it would endanger their independence.

The extension of the movement southward to Kohat by the rising of the Orakzais adds considerably to the length of the communications that have to be maintained. The Afridis are also moving on the fort of Bara south-east of Peshawar, where they will be met by General Elles with a strong force. It is rumoured that 12,000 are advancing on the Samana range. Evidently the Afridis are in no wise impressed by the heavy losses inflicted on the Swatis in the far north and the Waziris in the Tochi Valley, many of whom have surrendered their arms. They offer peace on condition that the British withdraw from the Swat Valley and the Samana range. It is of course impossible to allow the Afridis or any other tribe to prescribe the conditions of peace. But recent events must by this time have disillusionised the Forward School who in 1895 succeeded in persuading the Government of India to carry the frontier into the mountains two hundred miles north of Peshawar, inhabited by tribesmen who can at any moment put 200,000 fighting men into the field. The theory on which this hazardous extension of political and military responsibilities beyond the frontier rested, was that in the event of a war with a foreign enemy the tribes would be friendly and not hostile. An apparently accidental collision in the Tochi Valley has sufficed to set the Swatis, the Mohmands, the Bonerwals, and the far more formidable fighting tribes the Afridis and the Orakzais on the war-path. Fortunately they did not rise simultaneously. Even their uncombined movements rendered necessary the mobilization of 39,000 of our best troops, to restore order and keep the tribes from raiding British territory. Such a state of things occurring at the outbreak of a war beyond the frontier with Russia, or even with Afghanistan, would add sensibly to the difficulties of the Commander-in-Chief. It would in no wise diminish them.

THE opening of the new College buildings at Ahmedabad by Lord Sandhurst this week recalls a comparatively recent, but almost forgotten, agitation. Three years ago Mr. Pherozshah Mehta, in the course of the Budget debate in the Legislative Council at Poona, made a very strong appeal to Government to take the Gujerat College from the category of aided institutions, and make it a Government College. Other honourable members joined in the appeal, which was based on the ground that the funds of the College were low, and that it would only be an act of simple justice to the Northern Division if it was supplied with a full Government College in the first instance, leaving private enterprise to follow later on, as in the case of the Fergusson College at Poona. A weak point in the argument was that no indications were forthcoming that the request, to which Lord Harris gave a decided negative, was supported by leaders of opinion in the Province principally affected. The application was repeated in the following year, when Lord Sandhurst presided at the Budget discussion for the first time, but it met with no more favourable response. Mr. Kirkham on that occasion pointed out that the proposal was opposed to the principles of development of higher instruction laid down by the Education Commissioners, who recommended that in order to encourage private educational enterprise as far as possible Government aid should be diminished year by year, and that the State should "transfer to bodies of Native gentlemen all advanced institutions maintained from public funds which can be so transferred without injury to education generally." On the occasion referred to, Mr. Mehta and other non-official members drew gloomy pictures of the existing position and future prospects of the Gujerat College. These predictions, which, as Lord Harris said when the question was first mooted, were a little unfair towards the new Principal, have happily proved groundless, for very satisfactory progress has been made. The number of pupils has increased from 65 in 1895 to 200 at the present time, and the institution enters its new home under most favourable conditions. Such well-known advocates of higher educatiou as the non-official legislators who joined in the now almost forgotten agitation for the extinguishment of independent effort in the Northern Province, cannot fail on reading of the progress of the College to come to the conclusion that after all it is a good thing that a deaf ear was turned to their entreaties.

Lord Sandhurst, when performing the pleasing ceremony of declaring the new College buildings open, on Monday, must have been gratified that in his first year of office he did not countenance the suggestion put forward for depriving the College of its independence, just at a time when after a long series of reverses it was weathering the storm and entering on more prosperous times. His Excellency referred in words of well-merited congratulation to the prudence, courage, and determination with which the governing body overcame all the difficulties which were experienced. The members of the College Board never joined in the agitation for the handing over to Government of the responsibilities entrusted to them. Their determination to work out for themselves the advancement of the local institution now has its reward, and is an evidence of what can be accomplished in the direction of educational progress by well directed and sustained effort. The Gujerat College owes its existence and prosperity to the public spirit and generous support of well-to-do citizens of Ahmedabad, of Native Chiefs of Gujerat, and also (let it be noted by people who say so much respecting the "want of sympathy" shown by Anglo-Indian officials) to the liberal help of European Government servants. For instance, out of the bequest made by the late Surgeon-Major Wyllie of half-a-lakh of rupees to the city of Ahmedabad, a sum of Rs. 37,000 was set aside, and formed the nucleus of the building fund of the new College. One direction in which the bread cast upon the waters by leading inhabitants of Gujerat, in supporting the College, is likely to return to them, was indicated by Lord Sandhurst. His Excellency pointed out that Gujerat youths going to Bombay or other distant centres for their education are too often attracted for good from the town and district of their birth, and thus the province loses men who might become usaful and leading citizens. That this very frequently happens is shown by the fact that in Bombay and the large University towns of India generally, the redundancy of the supply of aspirants for the learned professions is far greater even on a proportionate basis than in moderately sized towns in the Mofussil, and that the surplus is largely made up of young men who have been born and bred in smaller centres. The existence of a flourishing College at Ahmedabad is well calculated to stem the outflow of promising Gujeratis from a Province where there is a large field for employment. In one direction, that of the professions, the field is fairly well covered, but in another, that of mercantile and manufacturing progress, there is ample room for expansion, particulary in the zilla towns. Of late Ahmedabad has awakened somewhat to a sense of its commercial possibilities, one of the signs of this quickening process being the number of cotton mills now in course of construction. The better educated the agents of these concerns are, the greater will be their chance of success in business competition. The mistake made by so many youths is that of supposing a professional career or Government service as the only suitable avenues of employment for men who have passed through the Colleges. There has been a great deal of talk of late on the part of people who view "a literary education" with disfavour, which might almost seem to support this notion, since it is assumed that the methods of higher instruction now resorted to must give place to other methods if industrial and commercial pursuits are to be sought by young men.

The question, however, is largely one of personal preference on the part of young men themselves, and this preference cannot be overcome by a policy which would thrust technical education down the throats of Indian youths, and compel them almost by force to abandon "book learning." No careful observer of exising conditions can concur in the view put forward with such extraordinary vehemence in a few quarters that "literary education" should be practically abandoned. But it may be freely admitted that for those who are looking forward to mercantile or business careers, the schools and colleges should make adequate provision for technical instruction which should be encouraged to the utmost extent compatible with the liberty of the subject to direct his studies towards obtaining whatever degree he pleases. Lord Sandhurst, while not showing the least sympathy for proposals calculated to lower the standard of literary culture, spoke of the promotion of technical education as of very great importance and very great advantage to the Presidency. His Excellency threw out the suggestion that some attempt should be made at the College to give technical instruction in the arts and industries existing in Ahmedabad. It may be hoped that the College authorities will do their best to give practical effect to the hint. A significant remark fell from Lord Sandhurst in the course of a few observations upon the teacher's profession. "I do not consider," said his Excellency, "that it is part of the duties of instructors and professors who have to train the minds and understandings of the youth of this country that they should be dabblers in politics. I am of opinion that they should restrict themselves to those duties for which they receive their salaries, and that they should give their whole hearts and minds to the proper performance of those duties." The friends of education should carefully note these words, for it is the schoolmasters who "dabble in politics," who are doing more than any other people to give strength to, and supply arguments for, the re-actionary spirit in which higher education is viewed in some quarters. The managers of aided institutions should see to it that the class-rooms of the schools or colleges they control are not made centres for the dissemination of a political propaganda at times when they are ostensibly being utilised for study. Even the masters in some of the Government institutions are not wholly guiltless in this matter. The best friends of education are those who, by encouraging private enterprise, make the schools less and less dependent upon Government aid, and who set their faces against their being made recruiting grounds for political agitators.

THIS week's mortality report is an improvement on last, though the death-rate is still unsatisfactorily high, being 52·52 per thousand per annum. The average death-rate at this time of the year is roughly 35. Only thirteen deaths are shown as resulting from bubonic fever, though the figures under the head of diseases of the respiratory organs, 133, are still suspiciously high. Deaths from cholera numbered 117. The mortality was highest in Nagpada, Byculla, Kamatipura, and Tardeo, respectively, and lowest in Walkeshwar, Mahaluxmi, and Esplanade. Of the total of 866 deaths no less then eighty-seven are shown to be non-resident and unknown. These figures include most of the deaths in the hospitals. Illiterate persons seldom know exactly where they live—"Parel-way" or "Mazagon-way" is the nearest they can give, and the hospital authorities, though perhaps able to ascertain the ward, cannot fix upon the section. "Non-resident and unknown" is the readiest way of disposing of doubtful cases, though not the most satisfactory or instructive.

YESTERDAY'S "Government Gazette" contains a new batch of rules for the guidance of all officers in connection with the Institution, Defence and Conduct of Suits and other Civil Proceedings in the City of Bombay, to which Government are a party, or in which Government have any interest,

A TELEGRAM, dated Hongkong 25th instant, gives the sales of Indian yarns and opium as follows, during the last fifteen days. At Shanghai only 480 bales; and at Hongkong 2,500 bales. Exchange at Shanghai was quoted at Rs. 176¼ per 100 taels; and Rs. 135½ per 100 dollars at Hongkong. New Malwa opium was quoted at 800 dollars; old at 870 dollars; and very old at 910. At Shanghai the price of new Malwa was 670 taels, old 690 taels, and very old 710 taels.

DURING the month of June the imports into Bombay of the principal exportable produce were as under in hundredweights:—raw cotton, 423,400; wheat, 206,718—seven-eighths of this total coming from Karachi; linseed, 60,057; rape and mustard, 451,685; tilli or gingelli, 4,108; poppy, 65,780; earth-nuts 2,327; and indigo 847.

Two-anna pieces to the value of Rs. 64,000 were issued from the Mint during the week ending August 25. The balance comprises 47¼ lakhs of rupees held on account of British dollar coinage, and 28½ lakhs Government silver.

SURGEON-MAJOR W. K. HATCH, M. B., C. M. (Aberd.), F. R. C. S. (Lon.), has been appointed Principal, Grant Medical College, Bombay, vice Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Maconachie, M.D., C.M. (Aberd.), retired. Surgeon-Captain H. Herbert, F. R. C. S., to be Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, Grant Medical College.

THE Reverend W. B. Preston, M.A., will officiate as Chaplain of Byculla. The Reverend C. E. de Coetlogon, M. A., to officiate as Chaplain of Nasirabad.

MR. E. O. MAWSON, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, has been transferred from Satara to the Public Works Department, Secretariat.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. H. SADLER is to act as Political Resident, Aden, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Brigadier-General Cunningham, on leave.

PRIVILEGE leave for two months and eight days has been allowed to Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. Newnham-Smith, Cantonment Magistrate of Poona and Kirkee.

MR. H. S. LAWRENCE, I.C.S., is to act as Sindhi translator to Government, during the absence of Mr. J. Sladen, I. C. S.

A CALCUT

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ANOTHER HITCH IN THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Germany has declined to join in approaching the Athens Government regarding the indemnity until the peace preliminaries are signed.

France and Russia are disposed to adopt Lord Salisbury's plan, and Austria sides with Germany.

PRESIDENT FAURE'S VISIT TO RUSSIA.

Aug. 26.

The Russians are indulging in extravagant outbreaks of Francophile enthusiasm.

French sailors are embraced in the streets, and French officers covered with flowers.

The prevalent sentiment is described as a delirious frenzy.

A great review was held at Krassnoselo yesterday.

The Tsar conferred for an hour with M. Hanotaux and Count Mouravieff.

THE WHEAT EXCITEMENT.

The price of wheat has fallen slightly, but bread is rising in England and France.

It is estimated that the surplus of wheat in the United States and Canada is eight million quarters below Europe's requirement.

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S SPEECH.

The newspapers, in discussing President Kruger's speech, accept it calmly, and say that while he maintains the convention, it is unnecessary to quarrel about words.

BRITISH SUZERAINTY OVER THE TRANSVAAL.

PRETORIA, Aug. 20.

President Kruger, speaking in the Volksraad, to-day, declared that British Suzerainty over the Transvaal had ceased to exist, but that the Transvaal was desirous of upholding the London Convention in its entirety, and of preserving friendly relations with Great Britain and the whole world.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Aug. 26.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Oceana, with the outward mails of the 20th August, left here, at 10 a.m., to-day.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

Major Beresford, the Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction, Poona, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Head-Quarters, vice Colonel Jerrard, appointed to command a district.

Captain Geddes officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, Madras, vice Captain Butcher, on leave.

THE FAMINE.

PRICES TENDING UPWARDS.

The numbers under famine relief have only fallen very slightly this week, and prices still tend upwards rather than the reverse, in spite of the favourable prospects of the crops.

THE FAMINE REPORT.

Mr. James, Honorary Secretary, Famine Fund, is now in Simla, but returns almost immediately to Calcutta, where he will complete his report.

[illegible]LENCE SPREADING IN [illegible]POONA.

[illegible]EPORTING THIRTY-[illegible]SES.

POONA, Aug 26.

[illegible]bout Poona and [illegible]and 17 deaths [illegible]cases and 7 [illegible] death in [illegible]es and 4 [illegible]

In Po[illegible]nton-[illegible]ment one [illegible]

There [illegible]ion Camp, which is f[illegible]to the Hospi[illegible]3 patients ; 3 discharged and one died.

Plague has also broken out in the Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse), which is under canvas.

CRICKET : R. I. M. *VS.* ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.

A team of the Royal Indian Marine, under command of Captain Holland, came to play cricket matches, yesterday, from Bombay. The first match was played to-day between the Royal Irish Rifles at Ghorpuri. A large number of spectators were present to witness the match. The home team won the toss and went in to bat, scoring 39 runs ; of which Mr. Edge made 13, the rest being minor scores. Headlam took six and Shearme four wickets.

The Marine team went in, and made 162 runs ; of which Captain Holland made 70, Lieutenant Henderson 25, Shearme 18, and Vines 15. Nearly half of the Irish team tried their hand at bowling.

The Royal Irish Rifles went in for their second venture, and made a good stand, scoring 108 runs, Private Nesbitt and Mr. Dwyer made 19 each, and Mr. Edge 21.

The Marine team won the match by an innings and 15 runs.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Aug. 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Valetta, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 25.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Simla, arrived here this morning.

NAPLES, Aug. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this evening.

COLOMBO, Aug. 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Malta left here, for Aden, at 2-30 p.m., yesterday.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames left here at 4-30 p.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 8 a.m., on Sunday next.

HONGKONG, Aug. 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind left here this afternoon for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 15-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	112 1-4
2 per cent. Rentes	105
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
2½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1-2
Bar Silver	23 5-8

THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

GENERAL BLOOD'S MARCH.

NO SIGN OF THE ENEMY.

THE VILLAGERS SUBMISSIVE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARIKOT THRO' CHAKDARA, Aug. 26.

August 25.—The force halted at Barikot to-day.

General Blood, with an escort of Cavalry and Infantry, reconnoitered up the Karakar Pass, the crest of which is about seven miles from the camp. The road is very fair, and might be easily improved into a good one for transport and animals.

No opposition was offered.

Yesterday the G. O. C., 3rd Brigade, reconnoitred the left bank of the Swat, below Dehri, as far as Pirkhel.

He found the villagers submissive, and made the road practicable.

Some of the sick were sent into Khar, to-day.

The health of the troops is good.

Nine Martini-Henri rifles and five Government mules were surrendered to-day.

The weather is fine, and seems settled.

THE ATTACK ON ALI MASJID.

THE KHYBER RIFLES' RETURN.

THEIR ARMS NOT TAKEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

The majority of the gallant little garrison of Khyber Rifles who held Ali Masjid have got safely back to Jamrud, bringing their arms with them, and declaring themselves ready to fight the Afridis again.

LUNDI KOTAL ATTACKED AND BURNED.

Lundi Kotal, which was also held by the Khyber Rifles and levies, has been taken and burnt by the tribesmen, who forced an entrance on one side of the enclosure, the commandant of the fort being killed in the fighting inside.

NO NEWS FROM THE KURRUM.

RISING OF THE ORAKZAIS.

The fate of most of the garrison is not yet certain but it is hoped they are making their way back through the Khyber.

The Orakzais have risen, but communication with the Kurrum is being still interrupted, no news is coming from the British garrisons there.

THE MOBILIZATION CAUSING PRESSURE ON ALL DEPARTMENTS.

MORE OFFICERS BEING RECALLED.

The mobilization of so large a force on the frontier is causing pressure in almost all Government departments, and officers are being on all sides re-called to military duty from leave and civil employ. Amongst others all Military Works Department officers employed on Famine duty who can in any way be spared are to return to their own department at once.

The despatch of a batch of seven young Surgeon-Lieutenants, who have just passed through Netley, is being hastened, and they will probably arrive about the middle of next month.

The Medical officers on leave have all been warned to hold themselves in readiness, and in addition to those already re-called, Surgeon-Captains Brodgen, Bray, Clark, and Boyle, also Surgeon-Lieutenants Evans, Milner, and Ranier are now replaced under orders of the Commander-in-Chief ; while Surgeon-Major Nandi, Bengal Establishment, is recalled from leave.

The Revd. W. Rumbold has been appointed Roman Catholic Chaplain with the Tochi Field Force.

It has been decided that an officer recommended for leave by the Medical Board may in all cases proceed on leave as soon as the Board's proceedings are approved by the P. M. O. of the District and without waiting for further sanction.

Commander Heming has been appointed Surveyor in charge of the Marine Survey of India.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nutt has been appointed to the Command of the Royal Artillery at Peshawar.

All officers on leave in the Bengal Command have been recalled to duty.

LATER.

The order recalling officers of the Bengal Army to their regiments is now restricted to those unable to be back within thirty-six hours. It will not interfere, therefore, at hill stations within easy reach.

THE BURNING OF ALI MUSJID.

LUNDI KOTAL SERAI DESTROYED.

TRIBESMEN STILL MARCHING.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 26.

The Afridis were in force in the Khyber, but on Wednesday still failed to show themselves on the edge of the Jamrud plain.

On the previous day, however, says the *Pioneer's* correspondent, they burned Ali Musjid fort after it had been evacuated by the small garrison of Khyber Rifles.

This seems to have contented them.

Lundi Kotal Serai was attacked and burned on Tuesday morning. It was well stocked with supplies and water. The tanks were full.

It is not yet known why the Khyber Rifles had to yield possession of the Fort.

It is impossible to ascertain accurately what is passing behind the screen of the hills west and south-west of Jamrud plain, but reports indicate that one body of tribesmen is moving down towards Aimal Chabuttra. They may attempt a raid against some villages inhabited by Bunniahs, and at the same time try to close the Kohat Pass.

The Column at Bara Fort is, therefore, on the alert, and a squadron of the 6th Bengal Cavalry has been sent to Matani, at the junction of the roads leading to Fort Mackeson and Aimal Chabuttra.

On the Kohat side matters remain unchanged.

DESPATCH OF ANOTHER FIELD HOSPITAL.

Yesterday, the Bombay military authorities and Commissariat were very busy in despatching the 63rd Native Field Hospital, the total number of all ranks being sent to the front being one hundred and eighty. By half-past four o'clock the men were entrained, and ten minutes later the special of the G. I. P. Railway steamed off from the Sassoon Dock, the men in the train shouting hurrahs and in high good humour. Heavy duty had fallen on Major W. F. Cahusac, D.A.A.G., and Captain Clowes, of the Commissariat Department.

Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Commanding Bombay District, and Surgeon-Colonel Hay, Principal Medical Officer of the Bombay and Aden Districts, were present. The 63rd Native Field Hospital is expected to reach Rawalpindi on the morning of the 31st instant. The 24th British Field Hospital will probably be despatched on Sunday next.

The services of Lieutenant F. M. Westropp, R.E., Assistant Engineer, have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department, for employment on Field Service.

ALI MASJID.

Fort Ali Musjid, which the Afridis burnt, is described by a contemporary as one of the strongest forts on the frontier, and might be said to be absolutely impregnable except to artillery. "It is perched on the top of a precipitous conical hill, half-way between Jamrud and Lundi Kotal. High and very steep hills overlook it on three sides, and were it possible to place artillery on these heights it might be shelled. During the first advance up the Khyber in the last Afghan war it was held in force by the Afridis, and the general opinion was that it would not be carried without much loss of life. The Afridis, however, foolishly enough gave battle on the scrub-covered hills below the fort, and when defeated fled away in the direction of Lundi Kotal. When the British advanced to the assault early next morning the fort was found to be deserted except for an old woman and a mule." That the Afridis should venture to attack so strong a position showed one of two things, either that they were in overwhelming numbers, or that they were confident that the garrison, which consisted only of the Khyber Rifles—their own clansmen—would make a poor resistance, if any. There is a movable column, 6,000 strong, at Fort Jamrud, and when the 6th Bengal Cavalry from Rawalpindi arrives, General Elles will have a force strong enough in cavalry to prevent the hill men who have a horror of mounted troops, debouching into the plain before Jamrud. If, however, the Afridis get into Fort Ali Masjid and stay there, it will be a tough job to dislodge them, as even the mountain battery mule could scarcely be expected to climb up the heights that overlook the fort. The pass takes a sharp curve only a few hundred yards from Ali Masjid, so that a field battery could not move into action without coming under a heavy rifle fire. Cavalry, of course, are useless in the Pass.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s. s. s. Shannon, Captain J. F. Jephson, will sail, to-day, for London and Brindisi, with the English mails, and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Askham, Mr J H
Brown, Mr F
Cheny, Mr T
Duckworth, Mrs, child and infant
Dalgleish, Mr E E C
Dayal, Mr
Greaves, Mrs, child and infant
Rohrusal, Lieut-Col W J
Row, Mr Lala B
Rigrim, Mr W
Richard, Mr J F

FOR BRINDISI.

Bailey, Capt E W
Chetwode, Capt
Chasslay, Mr W H
Medlickt, Mr J H
Macartney, Mr
Shaw, Capt

FOR ADEN.

Dubash, Mr J M
Peter, Mr

The following passengers have been engaged :—

Per s s Rome, 3rd September, 1897.

For London—Mrs Dane, 2 children, and 2 infants ; and Mr Shaik.

For Brindisi—Capt Casement ; Mr L Atkinson ; Mr W Hill ; Mr N G Wait ; Mr W H Cader ; Mrs and Miss Chouneys ; Rev D M Pearrs ; Mr and Mrs McMonn ; Mr J Findlen ; Lieut K R J Chitty ; Mrs C S Richos and 2 children ; Mr J M Montajone ; and Mr H A Hrydt.

Per s s India, to London, 18th September, 1897.

For London—Miss Farthing ; Major H D Olivier ; and Mrs Chart and 3 daughters.

For Brindisi—Major J G Bend ; and Mr K N Nox.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS *VS.* THE TELEGRAPH.

This match, played last evening on the Cooperage, resulted in a win for the Rovers by one goal to love, a result which to an on-looker was somewhat surprising, as the Rovers outplayed their opponents at all points of the game. Why they didn't put the ball through the posts at least half-a-dozen times is a mystery. They pressed the Telegraph all through, and repeatedly had the ball right in the mouth of their goal, but through faulty combination and bad shooting, they failed to get it through. The first and only goal of the game was scored about twenty minutes after the start from a good shot by Church, who put the ball right into the mouth of the goal, and Hudson rushed it through. The Telegraph team lacked combination, and their forwards don't seem to rely on their backs enough—several times good individual play of the half-backs was rendered useless by the forwards being out of their places. Ross, as usual, played a fine game, his kicking being very sure. Bromley at half was also good. Of the forwards Church and Hudson were perhaps the most conspicuous, though the latter frequently missed getting on to the ball through overkeenness. Smardon at half also played a fine game for the Rovers. For the Telegraph Glasspool played a goodish game at half, and MacRae at forward put in some useful work. Their goal-keeper, Steer, did some good saving. The team as a whole wants a great deal of practice before they can hope to compete with the Rovers, who should have made a record score last evening had their shooting been truer.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba..	0	0	3
B Dongri	1	0	20
C Market	0	0	31
D Khetwady	0	0	8
E Kamatipura and Tardeo	2	0	29
F Parel	0	0	7
G Mahim	0	0	7
Non-Resident and Unknown..	0	0	0
Hospitals	1	3	23
Total...	4	3	128
Total to date...12,760		10,771	

CHOLERA.

Attacks	28
Deaths	17

Karachi having been declared free from plague, the disembarkation of pilgrims there is no longer prohibited.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 26th August, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	25	3	...	8	11
Teheran	26	2	26 p.m.	...	33
Suez	26	2	55 p.m.	..	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 26th August, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	50	..	1
" Karachi	...	30	...	3
" Madras	...	39	...	1

A down country newspaper draws attention to the rather curious parallel that exists between this year and 1877. It contrasts the recent Jubilee celebrations which the Delhi proclamation of twenty years ago, pointing out that during each outburst of loyalty there was famine in the land. On the 15th of August, 1897, the Indian Government raised their loan, and on the 14th of August, twenty years ago, an Indian loan was set on foot. In August, 1877, news came of serious disturbances on the frontier ; the tribesmen were up ; the Afridis were raiding our camps ; and expeditions were sent out, even as we are now sending them in August, 1897. In 1877, as in 1897, the seditious writings of the vernacular Press attracted public attention, with the result that in 1878 came Lord Lytton's Press Act. These coincidences are mostly superficial ; at the same time they are not a little remarkable.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Aug. 23.

I think that it is not premature to announce that the National Bureau for Working Women is now in course of establishment. I was invited some three or four months ago, to read a paper on the subject before the council of the National Union of Working Women. Mrs Creighton was in the chair, and other ladies were present. Unfortunately I was at the moment just beginning with another attack of influenza, which made me stupid and I was very much dissatisfied with my own presentment of the case. However, a resolution was adopted to the effect that a branch of the National Union should be formed to take over this part of the work. This was quite satisactory, because the Union has branches all over the country, and so we have our organisation tolerably complete already. Again, last month, I was invited to address a meeting of ladies in Liverpool, and did so, meeting some 400 of them, under the presidency of Mrs. Alfred Booth. There is every reason to believe that this will be a large and influential branch of the society.

Now, what is the Bureau going to do ? I can only reply by stating the points I advocated. These are as follows :

1. There will be a branch in every town, and in the large towns district offices.
2. There will be an organised attempt to collect *all* the facts concerning women's work—the pay, the kind of work, the pitfalls and dangers, and, in fact, all about it.
3. The society will teach definitely the kind of special training wanted for every kind of work.
4. The branch offices will keep the central office supplied, and be themselves supplied from the central office, with intelligence of local wants.
5. Members will pay a small annual fee—say 5s.
6. Voluntary work will at the outset be required to run the smaller branches.
7. The members will be supplied by the district offices with every kind of information.
8. In case of disputes with employers the members will be provided with legal assistance free. This seems a great deal to offer. But it is not really so, because the mere knowledge that a strong society is at the back of every member, with its lawyers, will go far to prevent injustice.
9. There will be no question of hostility towards employers, unless they resent the publication of facts.
10. There will be a weekly paper, either the actual organ of the society, or a paper conducted in full sympathy with its objects and open to its advocates. In this paper will be published all the facts collected by the society. For my own part, I hope that the society may see its way to giving a copy of the paper to every member.

It is quite obvious that such a society, with such objects, covering the whole of the country and the colonies will be able to exercise an enormus and a most beneficent influence over the work and the pay of women. Besides the points which I have mentioned, there are many other things which should grow out of the society, such as the Protection of Girls—need I, in this place, allude to the insults sometimes offered on the condition of finding engagements ? (2) The exposure of sweaters, whether they are School Companies or Religious Publishing Societies. (3) The establishment of Pension Funds, Holiday Homes, Training Colleges for all kinds of work. (4) The organised treatment of Emigration. Other things will occur to my readers. But I hope that I have said enough to interest thousands in the subject, and to induce them to write to Miss Janes, National Union of Working Women, Berners-street, offering assistance of any kind. N. B.—Miss Janes is out of town for the month of August.

Here, for instance, is a little bit of sweating which would certainly not have been attempted had the Bureau been in existence and in full work.' The Post Office, in order to make a little profit, has introduced a new plan of employing "girl clerks.' The children, who ought to be at school and in the open air getting strength and health, are taken at sixteen and employed, apparently, for the same hours and at the same work as the elder clerks. They receive £35, £37. 10s., and £40 for the first three years. The Department by employing these children makes a clear profit of £30 a year on every one, and perhaps ruins the health of the girl for life. But that, of course, need not be considered. One remembers Bob Lowe's punning motto for his proposed match tax, "Ex luce lucellum"—"out of light a little profit." The Post Office would write "Ex puella lucellum"—the pun is lost, but the truth remains—"out of the girl a little profit." Alas ! the whole history of women's work, is it not "Ex puella lucellum ?"

I have just come across a passage in a book of Gleanings from one Bartholomew Anglicus, a mediæval writer. He lived about the middle of the thirteenth century. The passage is on the subject of women. You shall hear how the old philosopher regarded the sex. It begins with a command, direct and simple, and applicable in all ages : "Men behove to take heed of maidens. For they be tender of complection, small, pliant, and fair of disposition of body ; shamefast, fearful, and merry. Touching outward disposition, they be well nurtured, demure, and soft of speech, and well ware of what they say, and delicate in their apparel. And for a woman is more meeker than a man, she weepeth sooner, and is more envious and more laughing and loving, and the malice of the soul is more in a woman than in a man. And she is of feeble kind and is more shamefast, and she maketh more leesings, and is more slow in working and in moving than a man."

This becomes monotonous. For the tenth time this year I have sent a begging letter to the Charity Organisation Society for investigation ; for the tenth time that Society has investigated the case ; for the tent time they have ascertained that the case is a fraud. Yet I admire the ingenuity with which these letters are always drawn up. The last began with entreating me not to throw the letter into the waste-paper basket, but to read it through at least. Then it went on ; I spare you the harrowing details. They were told with a directness which went straight to one's heart ; no piling up of the agony just the mere dreadful facts, nothing more, the bare simplicity of woe, the undeserved misfortune, the resignation of a Christian ; but not, if you please, any calling of the readers attention to things that could be read between the lines. And then the investigator discovers that the writer lives in a pleasant little house, that his children are well fed and well dressed, and that he himself occupies his time chiefly in reading novels ! There ! Reading novels Perhaps my own !

In the year 1753 there was a time of the greatest excitement throughout the whole country. What had happened ? Bells were ringing, parsons were preaching, coffee-house politicians were denouncing, working men in mug houses were cursing, debating societies were united, and the women stood on their door-steps, all threatening things dreadful. What had happened ? A bill had been passed naturalising the Jews. What harm was going to be brought about by this Act I cannot say. What were the arguments against this Act I cannot say. They have not been preserved. But it stands on record that petitions came up from every town in the country, and that the Act was repealed. I mention it here because the excitement was stimulated and maintained by the most singular kind of public feast ever got up. There were banquets held everywhere, at which, besides showing their detestation of the Act by copious and generous libations, by toasts, sentiments, songs, and speeches, the true and sincere Christian showed his feeling towards the Act by eating nothing but swine's flesh. He began with hams, legs of pork, spare ribs, and griskin. He went on to feet and ears, brawn, and harlets. He had a large hog barbecued as a centre dish ; and for desert he had hog's puddings. There was religion for you ! There was the Christian faith in all its beauty and purity !

There is a passage in one of Defoe's papers in the "Weekly Journal" which seems unintelligible, unless by supposing some special—even local—way of accounting for it. I have always been of opinion that the social rank and estimation of officers in the army has always been much the same as at present—that, in fact, they were everywhere received as gentlemen, and welcomed in the society of any town where they were stationed. Commissions, I know, were given occasionally to persons quite unfit to receive them, but these were the exception and not the rule ; also the "half pay captain," the "led" captain, who was a bully and drove quite people into the gutter, these we know, but they do not affect the general position of the officer. It is, therefore, surprising to hear that the ladies of Northampton, in the year 1720, while they are complaining of the scarcity of men, stating that they will infallibly be compelled to "familiarise themselves" with the officers, "whom we have hitherto shunned as studiously as Popery and the Devil." As a student of manners, I should like to know whether anyone can give me any further information as to the reputation and the position of officers at this time. I think there may have been some local reason, some objection to a special regiment.

The discovery of gold in the Arctic circle is going to show how much men will endure on the chance of getting rich quickly. Cold, which sinks far, far below the point called zero ; provisions not to be procured ; the ground hard as stone ; the sheer impossibility of working in the winter for more than two days at a time ; the chance of securing some three or four ounces of gold in a day of good fortune ; no means of replacing clothes worn out ; no means of building a house ; everything to be painfully dragged over mountain passes and perpetual snow and ice. Can one imagine more miserable conditions of existence. The miners of California and Ballarat suffered horrible privations; they starved ; they took fevers ; they got dysentery ; they died like sheep ; but at least they had a splendid climate to work in ; they had a hot sun overhead. And their crowding in by thousands led to the settlement of the country. Nothing will lead to the settlement of Alaska. The miners will come, the miners will go ; the misery of the work and the hardships of the life must continue. Even if a railway were run all the way to the River Yukon, so that provisions and necessaries of all kinds could be taken there, the hardships of the long and intense cold would continue. Suppose, however, that the gold were found in really great quantities, so that gold would become as cheap as silver, how would that affect things ? One would like to know. Meantime, there are about a thousand million pounds sterling of gold in the world. The whole amount weighs less than 10,000 tons. So that a single great Atlantic liner could carry the whole of the gold above ground. If these new gold mines pour out in ten years as much gold again as there is now, I suppose that the value of gold will be halved. I cannot pretend to go any farther, but it does seem to me a discovery of very doubtful advantage.

THE FAMINE IN BOMBAY.

FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—There being apparently an impression abroad that owing to the rainfall which, in many districts, has been favourable, additional funds for the relief of famine-stricken people are not required, I shall be glad if you will give publicity to the fact that the Bombay Branch of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund is not closed, and that further subscriptions will be gratefully received. The deficiency in rainfall in the greater part of the Deccan, more particularly in the Bijapur and Sholapur districts and in parts of the Ahmednagar, Poona, and Satara Collectorates is causing a prolongation of the distress, and as regards Bijapur and Sholapur a positive accentuation of it, and these centres are still in want of more assistance than our funds permit us to give them or than they are likely to receive unless the generous public of the Bombay Presidency comes to the rescue and increases our resources. It is not necessary for me to encroach on your valuable space by attempting any description of the extent of the ravages famine has brought about. But the mere statement of the fact that over a large area as many as 75 per cent. of the bullocks used for ploughing, transport, and other agricultural operations have perished, may tend to convey the appalling state of the ryots where these conditions exist and the necessarily straightened circumstances they must look forward to for a very long time to come, even the climatic influences may be as favourable as possible. Into Bombay itself we have had a large influx of destitute persons from out districts, and the Executive Committee yesterday resolved to place the sum of Rs. 10,000 at the disposal of Sir James Campbell, Chairman of the Plague Committee, for the relief of these people.

It is perhaps desirable to mention that subscribers may when sending their contributions make them specially available for relief or distress in any particular district or districts, if they so wish.—Yours, &c.,

ARTHUR LESLIE,
Acting Honorary Secretary, Bombay Branch, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.
1, Forbes Street, Aug. 26.

THE FAMINE RELIEF-WORKS IN BOMBAY.

A few more hands were taken yesterday morning, on the famine relief-works, which were started in Bombay by the Plague Committee, on Wednesday, to alleviate the suffering of a large number of persons who have recently come to the city, and who are in distress owing to want of sufficient labour. A large quantity of surplus and useless ashes, which has accumulated at the Love Grove Pumping Station, Worlee, is being utilised in filling up the low-lying swampy ground around the Memon Hospital, in the compound of one Hasson Noorani, at Memonwada Road. The nature of the work is such that it can be easily performed not only by men, but also by women and children. The work commences every day at 7 o'clock in the morning, and is stopped at 5 p.m. Twelve or eighteen carts are utilised, each being drawn by nine men from the pumping station to Memonwada Road, the carts being loaded and unloaded at both places by women and children. Only two trips can be made by each cart per diem ; and while the women and children unload the carts, the men who draw them take their food. The materials are being spread about the swampy ground round the hospitals, and the floors of the hospitals are being raised out of the reach of the rain floods. There are still four hundred persons who want work. Careful enquiries are being made of each and every individual taken on the work, especially as to where he has come from, and what his occupation has been. With a view of extending the operation, the Plague Committee now propose to make arrangements with the owners of the low-lying lands at Madanpoora and at the Old Race Course to fill them up after getting rid of rain water, which has accumulated there during the monsoon.

THE CENSUS IN DELISLE ROAD, ETC.

The Health Officer, under the instructions of the Municipal Commissioner, has carried out a room-to-room census of the occupants of a number of chawls, on the DeLisle Road and in Agripada. Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, Sir James Campbell, Chairman of the Plague Committee, Dr. Weir, Dr. Kirtikar, and Mr. J. Leask were present. The enumeration was made by the Deputy Health officers, and a number of special medical officers, Inspectors, and Sub-Inspectors of the Health Department. The inspection commenced at 8 a.m., and was finished a little after 1 p.m. No plague sufferers were found, but there was evidence of deficient nourishment in many cases. A number of persons (men, women, and children) were found, who had come to Bombay from the Poona District on account of the scarcety in their villages. These people had no work and were destitute. In several instances, Mr. Snow and Sir James Campbell made personal inquiries. The Municipal officers in their rounds found only a few rooms in which over-crowding existed. In one room 20 persons were said to be living. Many labourers said they got work on odd days. The inspection goes to prove that there are a large number of unemployed people in our city, who on account of the dullness of trade and dearness of food are in very straightened circumstances. The details of the census have not yet been fully made up.

H. E. LORD SANDHURST ON TOUR.

TUESDAY'S MOVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 24.

Earlier on Tuesday morning, Lord Sandhurst received an address from the Municipality of Ahmedabad. The proceedings took place in a light marquee, erected for the occasion, and there, amongst other who had assembled to welcome the Governor, were :—Mr. F. S. P. Lely, I.C.S., Commissioner ; Mr. M. C. Gibb, I.C.S., Collector ; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Bartholomeus, Civil Surgeon ; Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S., Assistant Collector ; the Rev. Dr. Taylor, M.A. ; the Rev. E. T. Davies, Principal of the Gujerat College ; the Rev. Mr. Beatty ; Mr. Clabby, Superintendent of Police ; Mr. F. W. Hudson ; Mr. Dracup, Assistant to Commissioner, N. D. ; Mr. T. D. Fry, I.C.S., Sessions Judge ; Mr. E. Leggatt, I.C.S., Joint Sessions Judge ; Mr. J. Olivier, Educational Inspector, N. D. ; Mr. F. G. Lynde, Resident Engineer ; the Hon. Rao Bahadoor Runchodlall, C.I.E. ; Juggersheth Manibhoy Premabhoy ; Mr. L. M. Wadia, B.A., Barrister-at-Law ; Rao Bahadoor Lalshunker Umiashunker ; Dr. Jamsetji Dinshaw Khambatta ; Rao Bahadoor Himatlall D. ; Rao Bahadoor Krishnamukhram A. ; Rao Bahadoor Jethalal ; Mr. M. P. Mody, Barrister ; Mr. Hormasji Jamsetji Antia ; Khan Bahadoor Edulji Dorabji Talati, B.A. ; Khan Bahadoor Dadabhoy D. Karaka ; Khan Bahadoor Dadabhoy N. Nanavati ; Dr. N. K. Kalianwalla ; Professor Jamsetji Edulji Daruwalla, B.Sc. ; Professor Dave, M.A. ; Professor Mirza Cowsar ; Khan Saheb K. N. Wadia, Government Pleader ; Mr. Aga, Postmaster ; Mr. Jiwanlal V., Barrister ; Mr. T. T. Mozmoondar, Barrister ; Sheth Jugabdass Damoderdass ; Sheth Jamnabhoy Bhagoobhoy ; Sheth Tricumlal Vadilal ; Mr. Khoshaldas Gocaldas ; Mr. Ardeshir Jamvedjee Lalcaca, B.A. ; Mr. Darashaw Ruttonjee Chichgar ; Rao Bahadoor Keshowlal Hiralall ; Rao Bahadoor Lalloobhoy Nandlall ; Rao Bahadoor Narsilall Revadas ; Mr. Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Vakil ; Mr. Ramanbhoy Mahiputram, LL.B ; Mr. K. D. Kanga, Assistant Engineer ; Khan Bahadoor J. M. Cursetjee ; Mr. Dehvi, Barrister ; Dr. Joseph Benjamin ; Sheth Lalbhoy Dulputbhoy ; Sheth Chhunbhoy Madhowlall ; Sheth Madhowlall Runchodlall ; Sheth Sambhoopersad Bachardas ; Rao Bahadoor Bhimbhoy Kirparam ; Mr. Cowasjee Daver ; Thakore Saheb of Limbdi ; Mr. Dhunjibhoy Jamsetji Contractor ; Mr. Delvie, Barrister ; Rao Saheb Paranjiwandas ; Rao Saheb Tricumlal Dinanath ; Dr. J. G. Doshi, Health Officer ; and the Municipal Commissioner.

REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

In reply to the address, which was reproduced in our columns on Wednesday, H. E. Lord Sandhurst said :—Mr. Ranchordlal Chhotalal and Members of the Municipal body of City of the Ahmedabad,—In the address, to which I shall generally refer, there are three specific points you put before me. The last has reference to a piece of land which you say it would be greatly to the advantage of the City to possess in the shape of a public garden. I have no doubt that considerable advantages would accrue to the city through the possession of such a garden, but as a Government, I have to say, regret that they do not see their way to giving that particular piece of ground for the particular purpose for which it is desired, as stated in the address. We have to look at these questions from various points of view, and, while I regret that Government should not be able to meet the wishes of the Municipality in this respect, I would ask them to bear in mind the fact I have stated, namely, that we have to look at these questions from various points of view and interests. As regards the next question you have raised, and which you term the vexed question of Police jurisdiction, it is quite true that this is not the first time you have brought it before me. But, as I have in fact reminded you upon a former occasion, this is a question which has to be dealt with by legislation, and the members of the Municipality will easily understand that during the last six months what with plague and famine the hands of Government have been so full that they have been unable to take up this particular subject ; but I can assure the members of the Municipality that Government have not lost sight of the question. Then, in regard to the drainage loan, I may say that when Government receive the request in the form in which such requests are always submitted, I can assure you it will have our careful consideration. (Applause.)

THE BREVITY OF GUBERNATORIAL VISITS.

You have remarked in your address, Mr. Ranchordlal, that upon a former occasion my visit was of very short duration. Well, as you know far better than I do, the Presidency over which I have the honour to preside is of very large area. There are many directions in which my presence is absolutely required, and there are many other places in addition to these particular ones which it would be a great pleasure to me to visit. I am sorry to say, therefore, that my visits must be of a short duration, and while my time is necessarily much taken up in seeing to affairs which are of interest to local authorities and local bodies, to visiting schools, to making inquiries into various matters of interest, and to dealing with those questions which are perpetually coming before Government, there is no much time—no time, I may say, and I regret to have to admit it—to study, though we can admire, matters which would really entail, if we were to study them thoroughly, much historical research. Indeed, I often envy those who come from the west to make a brief stay with us, to see the wonders you possess, the beauty of the architecture which embellishes your towns, and to study the historical interest which pervades the whole. But even amongst our travellers there is one thing which always excited in me astonishment and wonder, and that is the haste, almost exceeding that of a Governor, with which they travel from place to place. (Laughter.) Now, I have had a very few moments' leisure in this City of Ahmedabad to-day. I watched the country, as I travelled through it yesterday morning, with all the excitement of a tourist, and a more smiling country, as presents itself to-day I have never travelled through. (Applause.) But at the residence of the Commissioner in what I may call, as opposed to the town, the country there is, as indeed I am told there is in the greater part of Guzarat, a luxuriance of vegetation which is most beautiful to behold. After having been brought up in the country, I have passed the later years of my life amidst the bustle and the excitement of the greatest town in the world, but I retain a great love of the country and of country scenery, which have for me a charm I do not think I shall ever lose. I have seen nothing more beautiful than what I observed to-day from the Commissioner's house, and that was the bright coloured *sarees* of the women, which were visible from the house of those coming and going as the peeps of those bright colours were momentarily visible amongst the foliage which was to be seen on every side.

THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

You have referred, and rightly, but I must say with considerable modesty, to the part the Municipality of Ahmedabad played during the visitation of the plague, and I may congratulate you all, I think, upon the fact that while the Municipality of Ahmedabad have shown great energy and great determination in dealing with this evil, they have been so very fortunate as to find in the Commissioner, Mr. Lely, in the Collector, Mr. Gibb, and in the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Bartholomeus, the most energetic and excellent co-adjutors in getting rid of this pestilence. (Applause.) And in referring to these officers by name, I do not wish in any way to limit my remarks to them, because I know, as I have already stated upon a more important occasion, and it is hardly necessary to re-state it, that I know of no officer of any rank, whether he was the latest joined Assistant Collector, or some officer newly put in the Judicial Service, who has not been more than anxious to do his utmost to help the people under him to suppress this plague. I may repeat, also, what I have previously said, that it is not only to the ranks of the Civil service to whom praise is due. Every class of public servant, the subordinate ranks included, and also many native private gentlemen, have nobly worked for the health of the people and to get rid of this disease. But now, Mr. Ranchordlal, I may fairly say, and I do know what

Mr. Ranchordlal. with an expression I have often heard, and which I am always gratified to see, of loyalty to the Queen-Empress. Whilst it has been a year of rejoicing throughout the whole Empire, we can none of us blind our eyes to the fact that in India it has been one of misfortune. None can doubt and if any do doubt the sympathetic messages which have flashed from end to end of our Indian Empire have proved to her people in every part of it that she has thought in loving sympathy of them throughout all their troubles. I am glad, gentlemen of the Municipality, to find that you are still presided over by my old friend, Mr. Ranchordlal Chhotalal. Mr. Ranchordlal has a long and very honourable career behind him, and I have little doubt and every hope that there are many years before him in which he will be able to display his energies for the good of those by whom he is surrounded. You remarked in your address that you have now probably the best supply of portable water of any Municipality. In very great measure indeed we have to thank the President of your Municipality for the success which attended the promotion of these schemes; and also the way in which the prejudices were swept aside. Now, I have but to thank you for you cordial welcome. I return to one sentence to say the Governor's visits must of necessity be short in their duration, but still I am encouraged to repeat these visits when opportunity occurs—first of all, because of the beauty of the country through which I have travelled; secondly, because of the interest I take in all the population, and, lastly, because of the cordial welcome that I am proud to say awaits me wherever I go. (Loud applause).

OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL.

Having finished his reply to the address from the Municipality, his Excellency drove directly to the Victoria Jubilee Hospital, where an Obstetric Ward has been provided, through the generosity of the Honourable Rao Bahadur Ranchordlal Chhotalal, to whom the citizens of Ahmedabad are indebted for so many of the advantages they enjoy. Dr. Miss Motibai Rustomjee Kapadia and members of the Committee of the Ranchordlal and Victoria Jubilee Dispensary Society received H. E. the Governor. Mr. Gibb, the Collector, introduced Mr. Madhowlal and Mr. Chinoobhoy, son and grandson of the hon. Mr. Ranchordlal, and Dr. Miss Motibhai Kapadia, the lady doctor of the Jubilee Dispensary, to the Governor.

His Excellency having been conducted over the hospital, returned to a specially erected marquee, where many of those who were present at the presentation of the address from the Municipality, and a number of European and Parsee ladies and gentlemen were assembled. The object and character of the new Obstetric Ward were set forth in the following address, which was read by Rao Bahadur Keshaulal :—

We, the President and Members of the Ranchordlal and Victoria Jubilee Dispensaries, beg to offer your Excellency our cordial welcome, and to express our sence of gratitude for your Excellency having kindly condescended to come here and open to the public the spacious Obstetric Ward which we see before us, and for which we are indebted to the charity, benevolence and generosity of our much-esteemed and highly-respected friend, the Honourable Rao Bahadur Ranchordlal Chhotalal, C. I. E. In 1881 he established "The Ranchordlal Dispensary" laying out Rs. 20,000 in erecting buildings and making an endowment of Rs. 20,000 for current expenses. The institution was intended to meet the requirements of the eastern portion of the city and the Railway suburb which stand far away from the Civil Hospital, but the relief which it succeeded in affording to suffering humanity reached far and wide; and his charitable feelings again prompted him in less than seven years to establish another Medical Institution, which has been named "The Victoria Jubilee Dispensary" for women and children only, in commemoration of the Jubilee of her Majesty the Empress of India. He laid out Rs. 24,000 in buildings, and undertook to give yearly contributions towards the maintenance of the Victoria Jubilee Dispensary. The original endowments and contributions have, however, since been consolidated and augmented in order to provide for the growing wants of both the institutions, and they now stand at Rs. 42,000 and Rs. 33,000, respectively. The annual expenditure of the one amounts to about Rs. 4,000 and of the other to about Rs. 6,000; and is covered partly by grants from Government, partly by contributions from the Local, the Municipal, and other funds; and partly by interest of the endowments. The former administers medical relief to an average annual number of 17,355 patients, and the latter to 13,727. Out-door patients at both institutions include people from not only the surrounding villages of the Daskroi Taluka but from distant places in the Ahmedabad and Kaira districts, the Mahi Kantha and Kathiawar Agencies, and the neighbouring territories of H. H. the Gaekwar. People are specially attracted to the Jubilee Dispensary by the fact that is has always been in charge of a lady doctor assisted by nurses. It is a well known fact that in some classes of cases many of the women of India would rather bear their sufferings unrelieved than go to a public hospital and be treated by medical men, and that nearly all probably would prefer to be treated by a lady doctor, if possible. When it is a question of not only being treated at but residing in a hospital, the advantage offered by an institution conducted entirely by women is still more appreciated. In Miss Motibai Kapadia the Committee feel that they have secured the services of one who has done her utmost for suffering womanhood, and by her efficiency, her industry, and her kindness has done much to make the institution the success it is. The necessity for separating obstetric from other cases has lately forced itself into notice, women belonging to respectable families and well-to-do circumstances having begun to resort to this Institution or this purpose. There were 18 obstetric operation cases in 1894, 19 in 1895, and 27 in 1896; and it is to provide ample accommodation for such cases that the large additional ward has been built at a cost of Rs. 12,000. It will be called "The Jubilee Obstetric Ward" in honour of the memory of the deceased lady of the founder."

THE NEED FOR FEMALE HOSPITALS.

In reply, H. E. Lord Sandhurst said:—Mr. Keshowlal and Members of the Association,—One has to come to India to realise what is meant by having to make speech after speech before breakfast. I am glad to say that, so far as I am concerned, at any rate, that habit has not crept into our Western civilisation as yet, but what the development of time may have brought forward by the time I return to my native land of course I cannot foresee. However, be that as it may, I am very glad to assist at the development of another of those project for which your prominent citizan, Mr. Ranchordlal Chhotalal, has become so worthily celebrated. I do not know of any other citizen who has done so much to relieve the suffering of those who are not able to help themselves. By opening wards in a hospital for the treatment of women he has given the public at large an opportunity of observing the advantages of such treatment, and of seeing that this treatment is carried out in the hospitals for the benefit of the patients themselves. It has often been remarked to me that we do not go fast enough in our instruction in this direction, but I cannot help thinking that innovations of this kind, however desirable they may have proved to be, can only be brought about satisfactorily by setting to work with patience, and by teaching the people the way in which they should take advantage of these facilities. We have lately had, as everybody is painfully aware, great opportunities for instilling this gradually into the minds of the people of this country. I am glad to think the lessons we all have learnt through the visitation of the plague will not be thrown away, because it has been observable by all that, great as was the antagonism to hospital treatment at the beginning of the plague, as the disease continued for a short time in different localities, this extraordinary dislike to hospital treatment gradually decreased. Moreover, I know of many instances where people have come with evidence of their gratitude to the medical experts and nurses for the treatment they and theirs had received. Not only is Ahmedabad fortunate in the development of this valuable hospital, but I think the Committee are to be congratulated upon having the services of so expert and well instructed a lady doctor as Miss Kapadia. (Applause.) I know of several ladies who have taken up the profession of medicine, and I concur in what was said in the address that the treatment of women by women must in this country be preferable to treatment of women by men, and I should like to see the number of lady doctors and nurses very much increased in all these populous localities. There is no doubt that this particular branch of science can be brought into touch with the people of this country by the means which I have described. I believe that in this respect Ahmedabad is far ahead of many other populous cities, and we must look to and encourage men of public spirit to assist their fellow-citizens in the way our friend, Mr. Ranchordlal Chhotalal, has done in Ahmedabad. And now, ladies and gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to open this branch of this institution. I observed as I drove through the city, Mr. Ranchordlal's name upon various buildings and fountains, and I have again to congratulate the inhabitants of Ahmedabad upon the resident amongst them of so public-spirited a citizens as the Honorable Rao Bahadur Ranchordlal Chhotalal. (Applause.)

AN EASY TASK.

Mr. Loly said the duty he had been asked to perform was a much easier one than often fell to the lot of a Commissioner, for he had to make a proposal which needed no argument to support it and no persuasion to induce them to accept it. In fact, he thought, he was merely acting as the mouthpiece of all present in saying that all Gujeratis felt honoured and cheered by this passing visit of the head of Government, and the kindly interest his Excellency took in the various phases of their public life. (Applause.) On Saturday evening they were one very high intellectual level and his Excellency with his usual kindness and interest in everything which appertained to the good of the people under his charge, gave a new departure to what they all hope they would be their great Provincial College, second to none in India. (Applause.) On that morning his Excellency had kindly come to help and encourage them in a more strictly local, but still an equally important work, the work of relieving a large class of their fellow-subjects in suffering. He was quite sure that the approval of his Excellency would strengthen their respected doctor, Miss Kapadia, and encourage her to go on and win the affections of the people still more than she had already done. He had to ask the ladies and gentlemen present to pass a cordial and respectful vote of thanks to his Excellency the Governor for his kindness in paying them a visit to see how they were getting on and to help them in their various institutions. (Applause.)

Mr. Ranchordlal Chhotalal respectfully begged to second the proposal of thanks, and hoped everyone would support it. His Excellency, he said, had always shown great humanity and kindness in furthering every kind of good work, and they were under a great debt of gratitude to him for coming to Ahmedabad to do what was needful. (Applause.)

The proposition was carried by acclamation, and His Excellency briefly responded, saying:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—Mr. Lely appears to me to be an adept at making speeches before breakfast, and I envy him the facility with which he has performed his task. I am grateful to him and to Mr. Ranchordlal Chhotalal for their kind expressions. I have already wished well to this branch of this institution, and I will only again say I am glad to have come amongst you and to have performed this trifling service.

GOVERNMENT AND THE TALUKDARS.

REPUDIATION OF THE SEDITIOUS PRESS.

At 1 o'clock his Excellency received at Shahi Baugh the Talukdars and Thakores of Guzerat, who presented him with the following address :—

We, the undersigned, Talukdars and Thakores of Guzerat, in welcoming your Excellency to this ancient and historical city, beg most respectfully to convey, through your Excellency, as the representative of the Paramount Power in this Presidency, our sense of devotion and loyalty to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, under whose beneficent rule we are enjoying peace and prosperity in common with her other subjects throughout her vast Empire. 2. We cannot feel sufficiently thankful to your Excellency's Government for the paternal care with which the interests of the ancient landed aristocracy of the Province, of which we are the present representatives are looked after, and we beg to assure your Lordship that our endeavours will always be to merit by unswerving loyalty and devotion the same kindness and consideration which we have hitherto received at the hands of Government and their officers. 3. The present year has been one of great distress and anxiety, caused by plague and famine, and we take this opportunity, now that your Lordship is in our midst, of personally congratulating your Excellency on the signal success of your Lordship's efforts in effectually checking plague and famine which played havoc throughout the Presidency. In connection with the efforts made to stamp out plague, we, scions of the great warlike and chivalrous Kshatriyas of old, take this opportunity of expressing our utter abhorrence of the dastardly assassination of two of the most zealous and devoted officers of Government. This deed is deserving of the greatest condemnation perpatrated, as it was, in the dark, and that too on a day most glorious in the annals of the British Empire, converting the rejoicings of the day into unutterable woes and lamentations. We earnestly hope that the perpetrators of these foul murders will soon be apprehended and brought to justice. 4. We look with loathing upon the scurrilous and disrespectful articles which appear now-a-days in the vernacular papers. We assert with pride and pleasure that we, nay the whole population of Guzerat, are entirely free from contamination, and that our devotion and loyalty to the British Crown will last for ever. 5. We earnestly pray and hope that in dealing with us, Government will always be guided by that liberal policy which is their chief characteristics, which has enabled us to maintain our ancient and old traditions. 6. We consider ourselves fortunate in having at the head of our affairs such an able and sympathetic officer as Mr. F. S. P. Lely, who always brings his long and intimate knowledge of the affairs of Guzerat to bear on all questions relating to the well being of the Talukdars. The interest which the District Collectors also evince in our affairs deserves our most heartfelt thanks.

NO OBJECTION TO CRITICISM.

His Excellency said :—I thank you for the address, and I am glad to see all you, gentlemen, the descendants of an ancient aristocracy. There has been testimony of the interest Government takes in your, welfare by the legislation which has been passed, and to which Sir J. Peile, and Sir J. Ritchie gave so much time and attention. This interest, I can assure you has not waned. I was pleased to hear the sympathetic allusions you made in your address to the Poona murders, and also to hear your repudiation of the violent articles which have appeared in the native press. Articles of this character one likes criticism, nay keen criticism, is quite another, and to the latter Government have never objected. I would advise you to look well after the interests of those who are your dependants; this order is applicable not only to India, but to every part of the world, where there are landlords and tenants, patrons and dependants. It will be well for you to make careful selections in engaging karbharis. At all times you will find sound and disinterested advisers in the Commissioner and the Collectors, and, besides this, there is an officer of Government, Mr. Mollison, who has an agricultural knowledge and experience gained in India, and from whom advice on agricultural matters can wisely be sought. In conclusion, I would remind you of a mixim which applies all the world over, that property has its duties as well as rights. The welcome in your address has given me additional pleasure in my necessarily short and fully occupied visit to Guzerat.

Mr. Bhimbhai Kirparam explained to the Talukdars his Excellency's remarks in Gujerati, and after distribution of flowers, the deputation withdrew.

REPLY TO THE JAIN ADDRESS.

Subsequently his Excellency received a large and representative deputation from the Jain community who presented him with an address, which has already been published in these columns.

His Excellency said :—Gentlemen,—I thank you for the cordial terms in which you have, on behalf of the Jain community, welcomed me to Ahmedabad. In regard to the last paragraph of the address, in which you state that you have some particular grievance in reference to the Palitana State, you mention that has would form the subject of a memorial to Government, and that it would be accompanied by a list of forty thousand signatures. All I can say in regard to that memorial is that it shall have my full consideration when it is received. (Applause). I have noticed during the few hours I have been in Guzerat what I am glad to see is endorsed in your address, namely, the prosperity of Guzerat. As I have already said this morning, I do not know any part of the world, which at this season of the year, at any rate, can look more smiling, fertile and beautiful than the districts which immediately surround us. I have no doubt like other parts of India when we are not just fresh from the rains of heaven it bears a burnt-up appearance. But there must be a quality of such extraordinary fertility in the land which produces these crops of which you are so proud and tends to this luxuriant vegetation. I do not learn for the first time of the attention the members of your community give to their interests, and I am glad to be able to acknowledge that several of your community have on various occasions come forward to the assistance of the district officials, and offered their pecuniary assistance and organizing scheme to help the district officials to combat the famine. This, I think, tends to show the good feelings which exist between these leaders of your community and the district officials.

THE POONA MURDERS.

I have received with no little gratitude your sympathetic remarks on the terrible murders that have occurred at Poona. They have struck horrors into the minds of all loyal citizens in this vast Empire, and I join in the expression of opinion which you uttered, and in the hope that those who committed the murders will be discovered. You are complimentary in the terms in which you refer to the Government's dealing with the two-headed enemy of plague and famine. I am very hopeful unless unforseen catastrophes are before us that the Government of Bombay will come through this famine without the loss of a single life by starvation, and it is unnecessary for me to add to what I have already said in other places on the energy of the Revenue Department, Public Works Department, nay, every officer who se sole thought and duty it has been to prevent human suffering and save life. In regard to plague, the second calamity which thus simultaneously occurred with the great calamity of famine, I think, I can safely say no effort has been spared on behalf of the authorities and the Government, and of every branch and every section upon which Government relies, to grapple with this evil. And I am gad again to bear testimony which I forgot to do in reply to the address of the Municipality, to the great and valuable service and the time gratuitously given up by many native gentlemen who assisted us in various centres of population and districts. I know there is plenty of evidence to the fact that district officers of all grades and of provincial services, as well as Civil Servants, Public Works and Medical Department and what not in addition to their own efforts and energies found the assistance of the private gentlemen in question of the greatest necessity of measures to the people very valuable indeed. I may add that even in Poona, of which we have heard so much, there are many native gentlemen, and I know some native ladies, who have greatly assisted us in assuring the people that what was being done was being done for their good from sympathy and from humanity. Gentlemen, I have received this address of yours with very great pleasure. I am coming into closer relations as it were in meeting this representative body of your community with your community itself. The communities in India are manifold and of various descriptions, and it gives me great satisfaction when I have the opportunity of receiving the leaders of such a community as yours. I thank you, gentlemen, for the cordiality of the welcome you have given me to-day. (Applause.)

In the evening his Excellency visited the Masonic Lodge, whither a large number of Freemasons had come from various places to greet him. Afterward his Excellency was present at a reception given by Mr. Loly at Shahi Baugh in honour of his visit.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CHAKDARA valley is quiet, the villagers bringing in arms and forage. The villagers turned out and repelled snipers firing into our camp.

LIEUTENANT COSTELLO, of the 24th Punjab Infantry, who behaved so well and was twice wounded at the Malakund has passed through Rawalpindi on his way to Murree. He is doing very well, and one of his wounds gives him but little trouble. The other is also doing well, but will take longer.

THE heat in Peshawar has been very trying for the last few days. The 4th Dragoon Guards lost a sergeant from heat apoplexy.

IN a dispute about the succession of the well known Mahomedan shrine of Chuhs Sydan Shah in the Jhelum district, the Punjab Chief Court has now decided in favour of the senior disciple of the deceased Gaddi Nashin. The income of the shrine is said to amount to over a lakh of rupees per annum.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the amalgamation in one list of the establishments of the three drawing offices located at Calcutta, Simla, and Dehra Dun.

MR. PLOWDEN, Resident of Hyderabad, arrives in Simla shortly, and will be the guest of the Viceroy during his stay there.

MR. HART, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab, will act as Assistant Inspector-General when Mr. Beadon Bryant proceeds on privilege leave.

THERE is, the *Pioneer* understand, every prospect of an arrangement being come to, satisfactory both to Calcutta and Bombay, in the matter of the hour of departure of the English mail steamer. This is likely to involve no serious dislocation of the exist ing time tables on the East Indian Railway.

THE systems in vogue for measuring, and the granting of height certificates to ponies have been subjects of much diversified discussion lately. Without any desire to enter the field of controversy writes a contemporary, we would merely remark that it behoves the Turf Clubs to interfere where the very owner of a "well measured" pony is not backward in proclaiming having 'done' a measuring Committee. Often an advertisement of this nature catches the eye: "For Sale, B. A. P., height 14 hands (13-2 X. T. C. for life) etc." Such announcements are nothing short of scandalous, and Turf Clubs would be within their rights—nay it is incumbent on them—to insist on having ponies thus publicly described, re-measured.

THE statement published by a Calcutta paper, that Colonel J. Hunt, late 7th Hussars, and later Government Remount Agent, Calcutta, has been appointed assistant starter to the English Jockey Club, should be accepted with reservation the Lahore paper thinks. Colonel Hunt threw up his appointment of the Remount Agency before he had completed the full period of service in it, and hurried home in expectation of securing the appointment of Inspector-General of Cavalry in Ireland; but he was forestalled in this preferment. He has, however, powerful friends at Court, and it is very doubtful that he would fall into the role of assistant starter of the Jockey Club when he is likely to be suitably employed by the Horse Guards. Yet nothing is impossible.

THE Ravi came down in flood at Lahore about midnight on Saturday, and reached its highest point at 10 a.m. on Sunday, breaching the road this side of the bridge of boats and flooding the backwater near the Fort. It was then 13 feet above normal: this, however, is no uncommon height. In 1894, the year when many villages were washed away, and the house on the island near the bridge of boats fell, in, it rose to 17 feet, the previous highest, since records have been kept, being 15 feet. Many natives of Lahore went out to see the sight. The force of the river, which is running very strong, is scouring away the bank behind the island already mentioned and undermining the house, and must in time cut the road between the bridge of boats and Shahdera. A slight shower of rain fell in Lahore on Monday morning between 5 and 6 a.m., and this, with the heavy rain that is reported from outlying districts, should be enough for the present. The autumn crops and the sowing for the winter crops, as we have already stated, are now secure, and a few showers in September will render the latter also a success. Prices still rule high throughout the Province; but they are only kept up by the frontier expeditions at present in progress, and should drop as soon as the fresh crops come upon the market.

THE 15th Sikhs, under Colonel Abbott crossed the bridge of boats at Kushalgarh on the 19th, and marched for Kohat the same evening. The 9th Field Battery, R. A., under command of Captain Strange also crossed on the 19th, and the 1-3rd Gurkhas under Lieutenant-Colonel Puley on the 20th both proceeding to Kohat on the 20th. The remaining wing of the 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers under Captain Baird Smith, and No. 42 Medical Field Hospital crossed on the 21st. Brigadier General Yeatmen Biggs C. B. and his staff also crossed at 10 a. m. on the 21st. The gauge at Khushalgar showed 43 feet on 20th and rose slightly on the 21st. The bridge of boats is still in good condition.

A ROAD is being constructed at the lower end of the Swat Valley, down which a second column will proceed, when the 1st Brigade under Sir Bindon Blood returns from Upper Swat. This second column will move along into the Utman Khels country. It is thought that the Utman Khels may resist; but when the time comes, in view of the heavy punishment we have elsewhere inflicted, they may decide that discretion is the better part of valour.

IT is stated that the women and childen are being sent to Murree because the barracks there are wanted, and not because Peshawar is dangerous. Whatever may be the true reason of the move, writes a contemporary, it is a notorious fact that Peshawar has always been dangerous since the British occupation. No one is allowed to go out after dusk beyond the Circular Road; no British soldier can go into the city with safety, and no civilian without an escort,—a fact which strikes the ordinary observer as curious. Under Ranjit Singh, Peshawur was ruled with great strictness by General Avitabile, the Italian adventurer in his employ, and the most perfect order reigned. It seems incredible that after fifty years of our rule, we cannot maintain order like General Avitabile.

THE late Dr. Gustav Lange, of Heidelberg, according to a story told by Regierangarath Kantel, once ran the risk of changing the whole direction of modern European history. In the year 1836, when Bismarck for the first time visited Wiesbaden, Dr. Lange was resident physician there. At a reunion in the Kurhaus, during a pause in the dancing Bismarck sat upon a sofa inspecting guest after guest with that piercing and critical glance which he has not lose in his old age. The young doctor was a little perturbed by the Bismarckian scrutiny and said in an angry tone: "Why do you stare at me so?" "Because I like the look of you," answered the future Imperial Chancellor. "Well," retorted the doctor, "I dislike the look of you." A quick war of words hereupon began which ended in an exchange of cards. Each man chose his seconds one of Bismarck's seconds being "his English friend Captain Heathcote". It was arranged that the duel should be fought the next morning across the Hessian frontier, and that pistols should be the weapons. When the two principals arrived at the spot, in afield between Biebrich and Castel, the seconds endeavoured to pacify the combatants. They succeeded with Dr. Lange, but they failed with Bismarck, who asserted with truth that he had not begun the quarrel. At last, however, when ridicule was tried instead of argument, Bismarck yielded. Going straight up to the Doctor he held out his hand, and said: "Now, Doctor, let us agree to live in peace." A few years later, at a banquet in honour of Dr. Lange's fifty years jubilee as a physician, he referred to this Wiesbaden episode, and observed: "It was a lucky thing that the affair ended as it did, for how terrible it would have been if I had blown out the brains of that great man." This was no empty or boastful surmise, for Dr. Lange was notably one of the first pistol shots in the Rhineland, as well as one of the most accomplished fencers.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL AT GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, AUG. 21.

HIS EXCELLENCY COLONEL JOAQUIM JOSE MACHADO, the new Governor-General of Goa, on alighting from the train at Sanvordem, came to Pangim by a special steam launch, arriving here, at about 1 a.m., on Thursday. His Excellency was accordad an official reception and assumed the reigns of Government in the afternoon on the same day. His Grace the Patriarch Archbishop of Goa, who has been acting as the President of the Government Council, welcomed the Governor in a very eloquent speech, and in making over the charge of Government to him wished his government peace and prosperity. The Port Officer, the Fiscal Director of the Railway, Capt. Augusto de Brito and one of the A.-D.-C.'s had proceeded to Londa, and Dr. Costa Alvares, Mr. Justice Abel Pinho and the Commander of the steamer Tejo to Sanvordem, to meet the new Governor, while in the members of the Government Council with about 50 persons awaited his Excellency at Pangim. Colonel Machado attended the Secretariat at 10 a.m on Friday and worked until late in the afternoon.

Colonel Machado will have a busy time of it before things are put right again. If there is any one thing more than another which has already sorely tried the strength of the authorities here and which demands his Excellency's first and best attention, it is the scarcity which is prevailing here. Government officials have risen to the occasion and are doing all they can to mitigate the sufferings of the famishing people, who, unable to procure sufficient food, have taken to eating anything that may fall in their way, the consequence being that several cases of cholera are daily reported, the greater number of them proving fatal. The Administrator of Mapuça some time ago published an order prohibiting the sale of rice at under four measures per pardau, with the result that persons holding stocks of rice will not offer any for sale at the bazaars. The various municipalities undertook to supply the people in their respective districts with rice at the rates fixed by Government, but the demand has been so great that it has been found impossible to meet it. Government lately imported 2,200 bags of rice, and I understand a further order has been placed in the hands of the Portuguese Consul at Bombay. The cargo on arrival will be distributed among the various municipalities.

Dr. Raphael Pereira has been promoted to the rank of Colonel.

It is reported that Mr. Taborda, who has for many years occupied the post of the Chief Secretary to Government, shortly returns to Portugal.

EXAMINERS AND EXAMINING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—By way of preface I should like to point out to your correspondent, "Tartuffe," that it is decidedly illogical and even unjust to pass judgment on a subject of which, by his own confession, he has read only one-fourth; that it is decidedly bad taste to insinuate that I write what is untrue and, finally, that it is pre-eminently rude to tell me to mind my own business, when that is precisely what I have been trying to do. It may add to his self-complacency and unction to inform him that I am a graduate in honours—though not, as the University, and that I have grown grey in my profession as a teacher. I repeat that I have no animus against any examiner in existence for reasons which I have already given. In my former letter I tried by facts and figures to prove, in the first place that the proportioning of marks could not possibly have been based on quantity; and in the second place that it could not possibly have been based on quality. I tried to make my remarks intelligible and meaningful to "Tartuffe;" I will now try to make them intelligible to my Tartuffian critic. I shall assume that 750 words is a fair total for the selection of the paper in question; 21 marks are assigned for the 53 words necessary for answers to questions 3, 5, and 7, thus leaving 79 marks for the remaining 707 words. The following proportion sum is easily solved:—

$$\begin{array}{ll} & 53 : 21 :: 707 : 79 \\ \text{or} & 53 \times 79 = 707 \times 21 \\ \text{or} & 4,187 = 14,847. \end{array}$$

The conclusion is absurd, and one that even I would not lay at the door of even an examiner. Clearly the quantity is not the basis on which the marks are proportioned.

Now as to quality, taking my critic's own standard of appraisement. He asserts that questions 3, 5, and 7 require a knowledge of accidence. Precisely so, and that is all, as the candidates were not asked to translate them. Thus, for the accidence of 53 words 21 marks are assigned. Now, if he will take the Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, had to collect accounts from all parts of the Presidency, in order to prepare the report on which charitable benefactions have been established, to be embodied in the present compilation. The report has been condensed into a bulky volume of 635 broad octavo pages. At the end of the Parsee official year, the total value of the Trustees' Funds was nearly Rs. 31,15,000. During the year the sum of Rs. 1,45,000 was added to the funds accumulated up to the previous year, contributed by ten different families on the occasion of the solemnization of the funeral obsequies of their departed relatives. The principal items are those set aside by the members of the well-known Allbless family, amounting to Rs. 44,000; those of the late Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Rs. 19,000; of the late Mr. Phirozshaw M. Jejeebhoy, Rs. 8,000; of Mr. Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, Rs. 8,000; Mr. Muncherji Hormusji Kama, Rs. 5,000; Mr. Sorabjee Ardaseer Vachagandy, Rs. 5,000; and Messrs. Ardaseir, Kekobad, Jamsetjee and Pallonjee, sons of the late Mr. Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Rs. 5,000; and several other persons, Rs. 1,22,500. Of the poorer classes 336 women and 98 men, making a total of 434, received monthly assistance for their maintenance, at rates varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5, from a fund deposited with the Trustees, at the annual cost of Rs. 19,590. During the period under notice 22 new admissions were made, receiving the benefit of this fund. Of the middle class people, at one time in affluent circumstances, but afterwards reduced to comparative poverty, 62 respectable persons were maintained by the Panchayet at the annual cost of Rs. 3,000. The sum of Rs. 2,503 was disbursed to 72 poor widows of respectable parentage during the year. Mr. Modi takes to call the attention of the Zoroastrian public to the necessity of replenishing these funds for the maintenance of the three classes mentioned above. There are 25 schools for teaching Zend Avesta in Bombay, and all the chief towns of the mofussil, employing 46 teachers, at a cost of Rs. 4,567. Dastur Dorabji Pestonji and Erwad Edulji R. Antia acted as superintendents of these religious schools, and their report was considered satisfactory as regards the knowledge imparted to the pupils. Rs. 22,074 were spent for carrying the dead to the Towers of Silence, including the wages of corpse-bearers, etc. The widows of these useful servants receive pensious at the rate of Rs. 5 a month. The annual ceremonies, known as "Mooktads," performed in memory of the departed, cost Rs. 8,208, which amount was provided by the Trustees for those who were unable to defray such expenses. The Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Translation Fund helped the publication of 14 books, relating to the Zoroastrian religion in its various aspects and its supremacy. The Zoroastrian College, started to perpetuate the name of the first Parsee Baronet, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, is maintained at the annual cost of Rs. 4,260. The Furdonjee Sorabjee Parakh Asylum provides board and lodging to 57 persons. Dr. Ardesir Hormusji Gaswala acts as physician to the Asylum, and Mr. Maju, of the Tea Emporium, provided teas free of cost for the use of the poor inmates. 233 dinners were given during the year by charitably disposed persons. When any Parsee dies, and no one comes forward to remove the body, the Punchayet undertakes to defray all necessary expenses for the four days following the death. The latter of the sacred shirt and string, corresponding to christening among Europeans, was provided in the case of 8 children. Towards providing a portion of the expenses of insane Parsees in the Lunatic Asylum, the Trustees spent Rs. 778 during the year under notice. A note is made of the lamentable death of Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, and a report of the general meeting of the Parsee community convened for the purpose of forwarding a letter of condolence to his father, the venerable Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Bart., is published at the end of the volume, the meeting having been held on 25th August 1895.

THANA NEWS.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing on Wednesday, says:—Mr. Kasinath V. Phadke, editor of the *Aranedaya*, has been acquitted by Mr. A. G. Kotwal, First Class Magistrate of Thana, under the provisions of sections 247 and 259 of the C. C. P. It is now reported that an appeal is to be made to the high tribunal against the orders of acquittal in the matter.—Dr. C. J. Hudson, Civil Surgeon, Thana, has, according to orders received from the Head-quarters, left on service for Bombay, on Saturday last, to join one of the Field Hospitals now being sent to the North Indian frontier.—A Mahomedan weaver was found suffering from the bubonic plague at Wajowlee on Monday. He was immediately removed to the Segregation Hospital at Utalsar, which is close to Wajowlee, and kept there under the treatment of Dr. F. A. Moos. A Hindu barber was also sent to the same hospital, yesterday. A Marwari merchant, inhabitant of Ichalpuri, suffering from bubonic plague, was taken out from the N. E. up, passenger train, on the 17th instant, and sent at once to the Civil Hospital for medical treatment.—The camp of Mr. W. C. Saepherd, Assistant Collector, is at Kalyan at present. He is engaged in taking stringent measures to stamp out the bubonic plague at that station.—The mother and mother-in-law of Mr. Narayen Shivram (clerk to the Law Agents, Thana) died of cholera, at the Bazaar Peth, on Wednesday last, and the wife of A.r. Tribhowandas Jamnadas, principal merchant, and Municipal Commissioner, also died of the same malady, and on the same day, in Tookaram Mhadick Street.—No rain fell here since yesterday.

DINNER TO MR. S. B. SPENCER.

THE members of the Elphinstone Cricket Club gave a complimentary dinner to another of its members, Mr. S. B. Spencer, who is also a member of the Managing Committee, and a trustee of the club. The dinner was held last Saturday, in the spacious hall of the building, occupied by the club, on Waudby Road. The hall and the approaches to the club were very tastefully decorated and a string band was in attendance. About a hundred members sat down to dinner, and Dr. B. H. Dantra, president of the club, was in the chair. The toast of the Queen-Empress being duly honoured, the chairman gave the toast of the evening, "the health of our friend, Shapur Spencer." He said they had met that night to do honor to and to congratulate their friend on his elevation to the magisterial bench of the city. The chairman then referred to the college and cricket career of Mr. Spencer. Speaking particularly of the latter, he said it was noteworthy, as in a comparative short time Mr. Spencer had by great perseverance, diligence, and determination mastered the leading principles of the game and taken his place in the front rank of Parsee cricketers. Bisides playing the game, he had by study and observation acquired a thorough knowledge of the science of the game, and that fact had placed Mr. Shapur Spencer in a position of eminence, and somewhat of envy. Besides always leading the eleven of the Elphinstone Cricket Club, Mr. Spencer was often chosen to lead the Parsee representative team—a task which required great judgment, tact, and nerve. From the number of times that Mr. Spencer was elected captain of the Parsee team, the chairman said, one could safely judge how well he must have filled that post of honor and responsibility. The chairman added that if the acquisition of that position on the cricket field, coupled with the training which cricket gave in one's requiring a cool head, a steady hand, a sharp eye, and sober judgment, combined with abilities and education of a high order, befitted a man for a successful career, then their friend, he trusted, was bound to succeed in the public career on which he was just starting. Mr. Spencer was an old and popular member of the Elphinstone Cricket Club, and also a useful member, as he had held several posts of secretary, captain, member of the managing committee, and a trustee of their club. In conclusion, Dr. Dantra wished the guest of the evening long life and prosperity, and also more honors and further success in his public life.

The toast was drunk amid great enthusiasm and with musical honours, the whole company standing and singing "For he is a jolly good fellow." Mr. Spencer, who, on rising to respond to the toast, was heartily cheered, thanked the members present for the cordial way in which they had drunk to his health, and for the esteem and regard in which he had been held by them. He said his cricket career began almost at the same time as his college career, and he now looked back upon those years of combined study and play with supreme pleasure and satisfaction. He had been an Ephinstonian to the backbone. His school was Elphinstone, his college was Elphinstone, and his club also was Elphinstone,—where, he was glad to say, he had made so many friends and acquaintances. Mr. Spencer added that club life was a necessary part of every man's education, and a young man would turn out good or otherwise according to the position and morale of the club to which he belonged. He considered himself fortunate in belonging to a club where a young man had every chance of imbibing those qualities of patience, perseverance, forbearance, and good fellowship which went to form his character, and where the example of the senior members had a wholesome effect on the conduct of the younger ones. The Elphinstone Cricket Club was in existence for a quarter-of-a-century, and during that period its growth could be characterised by one word only, and that was *progress*. In conclusion, he wished all success to the club, and thanked the members again for their good wishes and for their esteem and regard, which amounted to affection, as also for the kindly interest they had shown in his welfare.

The party then adjourned for a singing entertainment, and broke up at a late hour.

PHILANTHROPY AMONG THE PARSEES.

THE generous and philanthropic impulses with which nature has endowed the Parsee community are nowhere more clearly illustrated than the publication of the annual report of the administration of the large and extensive funds and properties under the control of the Trustees of the Parsee Charitable Funds, established for the benefit of the poor and education of their children. The report for the year, from November 1894 to October 1895, though published late in the day, is full of interesting matter. It could very well have been published earlier, as the energetic and learned secretary, Shums-ul-Ulama Ervad Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, had to collect accounts from all parts of the Presidency, in order to prepare the report on which charitable benefactions have been established, to be embodied in the present compilation. The report has been condensed into a bulky volume of 635 broad octavo pages. At the end of the Parsee official year, the total value of the Trustees' Funds was nearly Rs. 31,15,000. During the year the sum of Rs. 1,45,000 was added to the funds accumulated up to the previous year, contributed by ten different families on the occasion of the solemnization of the funeral obsequies of their departed relatives. The principal items are those set aside by the members of the well-known Allbless family, amounting to Rs. 44,000; those of the late Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Rs. 19,000; of the late Mr. Phirozshaw M. Jejeebhoy, Rs. 8,000; of Mr. Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, Rs. 8,000; Mr. Muncherji Hormusji Kama, Rs. 5,000; Mr. Sorabjee Ardaseir Vachagandy, Rs. 5,000; and Messrs. Ardaseir, Kekobad, Jamsetjee and Pallonjee, sons of the late Mr. Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Rs. 5,000; and several other persons, Rs. 1,22,500. Of the poorer classes 336 women and 98 men, making a total of 434, received monthly assistance for their maintenance, at rates varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5, from a fund deposited with the Trustees, at the annual cost of Rs. 19,590. During the period under notice 22 new admissions were made, receiving the benefit of this fund. Of the middle class people, at one time in affluent circumstances, but afterwards reduced to comparative poverty, 62 respectable persons were maintained by the Panchayet at the annual cost of Rs. 3,000. The sum of Rs. 2,503 was disbursed to 72 poor widows of respectable parentage during the year. Mr. Modi takes to call the attention of the Zoroastrian public to the necessity of replenishing these funds for the maintenance of the three classes mentioned above. There are 25 schools for teaching Zend Avesta in Bombay, and all the chief towns of the mofussil, employing 46 teachers, at a cost of Rs. 4,567. Dastur Dorabji Pestonji and Erwad Edulji R. Antia acted as superintendents of these religious schools, and their report was considered satisfactory as regards

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 24th August were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 23rd, 30 feet 7 inches against 19 feet 5 inches same date last year. Kharif crops flourishing. Cultivation along hills continues owing to continued rain. General injury by rats in several villages in Shahbandar Division, and large area flooded by breach in Munarki bund. Locusts appeared in Tata, Kotri and Kohistan, causing no damage. Fodder prospects improving in hills and good generally. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Shikarpur.—River high, 17 feet 4 inches against 12 feet 6 inches same date last year. Kashmipur bund breached. Kharif promising. Rabi operations begun. Rain through at the district; average fall 1 inch 52 cents. Locusts in two talukas, slight damage only. Prices high still and rising in six talukas.

Hyderabad.—Kharif cultivation flourishing. Breaches in canals in seven talukas, resulting in crops being partially destroyed in three. Locusts in four talukas, causing damage in one. Rain in nine talukas, average 2 inches 88 cents. Cattle in fair condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif crops thriving. Rain in all talukas, maximum being 2 inches 62 cents at Shahdadpur. Locusts in Jacobabad, Shahdadpur and Thul, injuring young crops partially. Water supply ample. Fodder sufficient. Price of rice risen by 2 chataks; of jowari fallen by 4 chataks, of bajri by 11 chataks and of wheat by 1 chatak per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain good throughout the district, at Mirpur Khas 5 inches 59 cents, at Chachra 4 inches 37 cents and at Dipla 3 inches 65 cents. Locusts throughout the district doing slight damage. Steps taken for destruction. Prospects greatly improved in desert talukas.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week, maximum 8 inches 97 cents at Halol, minimum 1 inch 59 cents at Dohad. Total fall for season maximum 30 inches 22 cents at Godhra, minimum 14 inches 40 cents at Dohad. Standing crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder ample. Price of maize has fallen from 9 to 10 seers per rupee in Dohad, that of bajri has risen from 8¼ to 8½ seers in Godhra.

Kaira.—(For week ending 23 August 1897.)—Rain during week, maximum 7 inches 54 cents at Anand, minimum 2 inches 7 cents at Kapadvanj; average for the district 4 inches 51 1-8 cents. Total for season maximum 29 inches 8 cents at Thasra, minimum 17 inches 77 cents at Kaira; average for the district 21 inches 73 3-8 cents. Rice transplantation in progress. Bajri, kodra and bavto crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Average prices of food-grains: bajri 8 1-2 seers, wheat 8 seers and rice 7 1-2 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Rain during week, maximum 3 inches 28 cents at Jambusar, minimum 1 inch 42 cents at Ankleshvar. Total for season, maximum 31 inches 44 cents at Broach, minimum 16 inches 7 cents at Amod. Standing crops thriving. Sowing of til in Broach Taluka continues. Weeding operations in progress. Prospects good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Surat.—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum being 8 inches 98 cents at Pardi, minimum 1 inch 49 cents at Olpad. Total for season, maximum 45 inches 95 cents at Chorasi. Rainfall sufficient throughout the district. Weeding in progress. Young crops are healthy. Prospects good. Fodder supply sufficient. Condition of agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum being 2 inches 49 cents at Shahada and minimum 16 cents at Pimpalner. Total for season at Dhulia 12 inches 3 cents. Average for the district 14 inches 66 cents. More rain wanted in Raver, Pimpalner and Chopda talukas. Sowing continues in parts. Weeding general. Standing crops flourishing. Preparation of lands for the next season commenced in parts. Green grass available. Condition of agricultural stock fair.

Nasik.—Rain during week 69 cents. Total for season 12 inches 54 cents. Rainfall insufficient in parts of Yeola, Malegaon, Nandgaon and Satana. Sowing of kharif crops almost completed. Land being prepared for rabi. Standing kharif crops good, but more rain is badly wanted in Yeola, Nandgaon, Malegaon and Satana talukas. Fodder supply not sufficient except in Dang parts. Prices continue high.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily. Total of week 1 inch 30 cents. Total to date 38 inches 11 cents, being 2 inches 10 cents above average. Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 18th, 19th, 23rd and 24th, 1° warm on 20th and 21st, and nil on 22nd. Vapour in air excessive throughout the week. Abnormal wind from south-east from 18th to 20th; wind normal from 21st to 24th.

Thana.—Rain during week at Sadar Station 2 inches 70 cents; in the talukas maximum 7 inches 73 cents at Kalyan, minimum 2 inches 28 cents at Bassein. Total for season at Sadar Station 104 inches 37 cents. Transplantation nearly finished. More rain wanted in Bassein. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue high: rice 2nd sort 6 seers per rupee at Mokhada, Kalyan and Bhiwndi and 7 seers per rupee elsewhere.

Kolaba.—Rain during week throughout the district maximum being 9 inches 76 cents at Karjat, minimum 3 inches 3 cents at Alibag. Weeding in progress. Crops in good condition. Price of rice at Alibag 7 seers 33½ tolas per rupee. Price stationary elsewhere. Fodder supply good. Agricultural stock healthy.

Ratnagiri.—Rain good everywhere, maximum 10 inches 27 cent at Khed, minimum 1 inch 14 cents at Dapoli. Crops thriving. Weeding in progress during week at district head-quarter station 13 cents. Rain throughout the district except in Indapur Taluka, maximum being 1 inch 59 cents in Mulshi Petha, minimum 1 cent in Bhimthadi Taluka. Total for season at district head-quarter station 16 inches 16 cents. Rainfall insufficient in the Deshi portion of the district. The standing crops are in good condition in the Maval portion of the district, and in the Deshi part the rainfall is insufficient for the crops. In parts of the Haveli and Junnar talukas and Ambegaon Petha the jowari and bajri standing crops have been attacked by small insects and are rotting: more sunshine is required. The new grass has improved the condition of the cattle in the Maval portion, but fodder is still insufficient in the Deshi portion of the district. There was a slight fall in the price of jowari in the Indapur Taluka and a slight rise in the Talukas of Maval and Khed and petha Dhond. There was also a slight fall in the price of bajri in the Khed Taluka and Ambegaon Petha and a slight rise in the talukas of Bhimthadi and Haveli. Prices were stationary elsewhere.

Ahmednagar.—Rain slight throughout the district, maximum being 70 cents at Akola, minium 5 cents at Shrigonda. Total for season, maximum 11 inches 33 cents at Shevgaon, minimum 3 inches 34 cents at Shrigonda. Sowing of kharif crops completed. Crops withering for want of sufficient rain in parts. Sowing of rabi crops commenced in three talukas in parts. No change in the condition of cattle. Green grass obtainable in small quantity in four talukas. District average price of jowari 6 seers 13 tolas per rupee.

Satara.—Rain during week 1 inch 88 cents at Satara; maximum 5 inches 80 cents at Javli, minimum 2 cents at Khanav. Total fall 34 inches 17 cents. Rain wanted in Man Taluka. Break required in western talukas. Argadi crop slightly blighted in Wai and Khanapur talukas. Water not sufficient in Man Taluka. Cattle fair.

Bijapur.—Rain very slight during week in four talukas, varying from 1 to 11 cents. Crops withering. Heavy rain urgently wanted everywhere. Dry fodder is very dear. No improvement in the condition of cattle. Prices of food-grains slightly risen in Hungund and stationary elsewhere. Average rate of food-grains 7 seers 4 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week throughout the district being 3 inches 88 cents at Chandgad, 3 inches 84 cents at Khanapur, 2 inches 25 cents at Belgaum and below 1 inch elsewhere. More rain urgently needed in affected talukas for preservation of young early crops. Average price of jowari 8½ seers per rupee. Condition of agricultural stock, artizans, labourers and cattle not yet improved appreciably. Fodder still dear. Public health generally good. Food supplies sufficient. Prices of food-grains other than jowari have risen.

Dharwar.—Rain during week through the district, except in Navalgund, Ron and Mundargi, varying from 7 cents in Nargund to 69 cents in Kalghatgi. Kharif sowing completed. Cotton sowing commenced in Dharwar and Bankapur talukas. Early crops are in good condition in Mallad talukas. Young crops in Navalgund, Nargund and Mundargi are withering for want of rain. Price of jowari 9 seers 7 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum being 4 inches 95 cents at Yellapur, minimum 77 cents at Haliyal. Transplanting and weeding continue. Agricultural stock good, but indifferent in Supa Petha.

Rajkot.—Weeding operations in progress. Average price of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram 8 seers 70 tolas, 8 seers 40 tolas, 9 seers 75 tolas and 8 seers 53 tolas, respectively, per rupee. No marked rise or fall since last week. Public health generally good. Rain during week 1 inch 70 cents. Total for season, 20 inches 10 cents.

Wadhwan.—Weather cloudy. Rain during week 76 cents. Total for season 15 inches 1 cent. Sowing of cotton completed in most places. Weeding of kharif crops continues. Price of bajri 8½ seers and jowari 8½ seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Rain during week 3 inches 21 cents. Total for season 25 inches 88 cents. Public health, agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Sowing of late kharif crops continues in Kadi Division. Transplantation of rice continues in parts of Kadi, Baroda and Navsari divisions. Price of bajri 14, wheat 14, rice superior 12 and inferior 15 lbs. per British rupee.

DEFY and keep at bay Diseases of the Liver, Bowels, Kidneys and Skin! FOTHERGIL'S MADONAL is preventative and curative of the above. Sure cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation and deranged state of the Liver; prevents stone in the bladder and itching of the Skin. At MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Purulia, Captain C. C. Leddon, which arrived in harbour, on Wednesday evening, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, experienced light to moderate westerly winds, and moderate sea from Karachi to Veraval, and thence light easterly winds and slight swell, weather fine and clear throughout.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 26TH OF AUGUST, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since last June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·611	Calm	1	95·1	77·6	74	...	11·65	—2·2
Sirsa	29·598	SW	2	95·3	78·4	79	...	15·55	—0·8
Delhi	29·615	W	4	93·7	79·9	79	...	15·43	—5·72
Agra	29·613	SE	4	93·0	80·9	82	...	32·19	+11·71
Cawnpore	29·602	E S E	3	86·3	78·6	96	0·29	20·10	...
Allahabad	29·6·1	E	5	87·1	77·8	91	0·49	36·37	+8·25
Jhansi	29·614	Calm	1	90·1	76·7	91	...	21·68	—6·46
Jacobabad	29·559	SE	3	106·8	80·1	82	...	3·65	+1·06
Karachi	29·622	W	14	90·3	79·0	78	...	8·66	+3·17
Jeypore	29·633	NW	2	94·1	74·9	68	...	15·36	—5·95
Ajmere	29·660	W	4	87·8	76·6	82	...	20·22	+4·23
Deesa	29·641	WNW	6	91·3	75·0	83	...	13·91	—6·11
Ahmedabad	29·640	WNW	2	90·7	77·6	77	...	23·68	...
Bhuj	29·647	W	12	91·5	73·9	76	...	7·65	—3·58
Rajkot	29·639	W	8	90·4	72·3	87	...	19·55	—3·81
Ghadechi	29·634	NW	7	93·7	75·2	78	...	13·21	...
Veraval	29·647	N NW	9	84·5	76·3	86	...	16·11	...
Neemuch	29·651	E N E	5	89·6	73·1	69	...	2·70	+0·24
Indore	29·609	NW	4	87·3	72·1	81	...	12·72	—3·14
Sangor	29·585	NNE	4	86·2	75·1	88	...	32·61	—2·41
Jubbulpore	29·577	Calm	1	86·9	73·6	93	0·21	36·76	—7·09
Hoshangabad	29·586	WNW	1	88·3	76·7	93	0·01	43·67	+4·51
Khandwa	29·600	NW	9	88·2	75·1	84	0·14	14·14	—6·69
Raipur	29·552	ENE	5	88·3	73·1	88	0·32	26·25	—9·76
Nagpur	29·548	Calm	4	90·7	76·0	73	0·29	29·44	—2·23
Amraoti	29·576	WSW	4	91·7	76·8	86	0·02	13·73	—9·22
Akola	29·567	W N W	8	90·0	76·2	84	...	17·49	—4·84
Surat	29·640	N N W	4	91·6	78·1	85	...	25·59	—6·39
Malegaon	29·627	WNW	11	93·9	72·1	70	...	8·10	—4·60
Bombay	29·655	N N W	10	86·9	78·8	83	0·03	58·25	+2·11
Poona	29·658	WNW	13	83·5	70·1	81	...	13·15	—1·16
Ahmednagar	29·623	WNW	12	93·3	71·4	66	...	3·62	...
Aurangabad	29·657	Calm	2	88·8	71·2	73	...	12·07	...
Sholapur	29·619	N W	11	94·2	77·0	66	...	5·37	—9·36
Nasik	29·630	N	6	84·1	72·4	89	0·12	102·89	+15·30
Belgaum	29·656	WNW	13	82·2	67·8	83	...	34·44	+3·90
Goa	29·657	N N W	14	84·1	76·4	91	0·25	84·74	...
Karwar	29·661	N W	7	83·2	76·5	86	0·14	105·91	+9·29
Mangalore	29·622	NNW	4	82·3	73·4	95	2·34	123·01	+34·28
Calicut	29·691	NNW	7	82·8	74·0	94	2·22	119·44	+42·89
Cochin	29·732	NW	8	77·8	75·1	95	2·57	87·35	+25·89
Bangalore	29·683	WNW	8	81·3	63·3	90	0·09	7·10	—5·82
Secunderabad	29·674	NW	5	83·7	73·3	82	0·15	13·35	—5·26
Masulipatam	29·572	WNW	10	89·1	75·1	88	0·15	8·35	—9·08
Bellary	29·637	Calm	4	91·7	70·7	67	0·24	3·75	—2·22
Cuddapah	29·658	W	1	86·5	72·7	95	1·49	19·54	—2·75
Madras	29·611	W	6	95·5	77·5	85	2·30	11·13	—1·42
Coimbatore	29·690	SW	4	88·4	71·5	86	...	7·83	+1·27
Trichinopoly	29·658	Calm	3	94·0	75·9	80	0·12	6·67	—0·06
Nagapatam	30·638	SW	4	84·4	69·4	91	1·25	3·51	—3·77
Colombo	29·741	WSW	20	86·0	75·0	82	0·39	24·30	+8·52
Adam's Peak	29·659	N W	13	95·3	77·2	85	...	0·62	+0·62

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·02 (61·55); G. T. H.=0·10 (61·79); St. G. H.=0·85 (61·40); C. P.=0·03 (58·25).

SUMMARY

With the exception of a brisk fall at Allahabad, Indore, Goa, and Negapatam, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are lowest in the Central Provinces and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds at Raipur and Masulipatam exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale at Colombo. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Neemuch and Colombo, 18 at Akola and 16 at Ahmednagar. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in several places. The lowest temperature in the shade was 16° at Bangalore, and the highest 103° at Jacobabad. Humidity has increased considerably at Madras, Secunderabad and Calicut and the skies are more or less cloudy over the whole country. Heavy rain has fallen at Mangalore (3·51"), Calicut (2·92"), Madras (2·80") and Cochin (2·07"), over an inch at Cuddapah (1·49"), and Negapatam (1·25"), light to moderate showers at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Secunderabad, Masulipatam Bellary, Trichinopoly, and Colombo, and a few drops at Hoshangabad. Amraoti, Bombay and Bangalore. The isobars and the cyclonic circulation of wind at Raipur and Masulipatam indicate the probable existence of a depression to the east-north-east of Masulipatam in the Bay, where the weather is squally and inclined to become very unsettled. At Colombo the sea is very rough and the wind is blowing strong to a gale. Pressure is much below the normal in Ceylon, over nearly the whole country lying to the south of latitude 20° and off the Coromandel Coast in the Bay. The monsoon gradient slightly exceeds its normal on the Malabar Coast, and conditions are very favourable for more or less heavy rain. In the Madras Presidency, Mysore, Berar, the Central Provinces and Ceylon the weather is in a slightly unsettled condition and rain is likely. The gradient on the West Coast between Bombay and Karwar is extremely weak and light to moderate showers only are probable. Elsewhere little or no rain is to be expected at present.

A. J. L. GRIMES.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, AUG. 25.

Thursday: The barometer has fallen over the peninsula and risen over Northern India and the Bay. A shallow depression is passing from the Bay westward across the Vizagapatam Coast. Readings are highest in Tenasserim, lowest within the depression area and relatively low over the western desert. Winds are abnormally north-westerly over the Central Provinces and the peninsula, while they are below from east over Bengal, and from the west south-westerly directions in Upper India. The monsoon is lighter than usual on both sides of India. Mean temperature has risen in the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, and Burma, and fallen in Madras and changed irregularly elsewhere. The heat is excessive over Rajputana, the Central parts of the country and Bombay and below the average in the Punjab and Madras and about normal elsewhere. The highest maximum is a hundred and three degrees in Jacobabad. There has been no rain in the Punjab, Bombay Deccan, North Bombay, or Rajputana, but elsewhere there have been general showers. The principal amounts are over three inches at Mangalore, over two inches in Bhamo, Mymensingh, Hazaribagh, Bahraich, Mussoorie, Cochin, Calicut, Khammamet, Madras and Cuddalore.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	61 82	60 77	63 47	58 11
Thursday, August 26	0 00	0 10	0 90	0 15
Total	61 82	60 87	64 37	58 26
Total fall to 26th Aug. 1896	83 48	84 71	90 93	81 59
Total fall to 26th Aug. 1895	56 91	49 58	50 01	50 71

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	190	10
Tuesday, August 24	0	4
Total	190	14

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th August, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·650
Temperature of the Air	degrees 82·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·9
Dew Point	76·6
Relative humidity of Air	83·7
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	8·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 86·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·3
General Direction of wind	W. WSW., NE. NW., WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 207
Fall of Rain	0·15
Total fall during month	13·66
" year	58·26
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. 26th August	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

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PURELY PERSONAL.

In these days, as Lord Charles Beresford has often complained, naval officers do not reach full pay rank until they are comparatively old, and the sight of an Admiral playing cricket is rare. Despite his sixty-one years, Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund R. Fremantle was seen at Dartmouth, the other day, wielding the willow. As Naval Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, he has a general oversight of the cadet's training ship Britannia, and he collected a team of naval officers, who, under his captaincy, journeyed to Dartmouth and played these "babies of her Majesty's Navy." Sad to relate, the Admiral was caught out before he had any chance of scoring, and the cadets won by 39 runs.

Mr. Oscar Barrett has no fewer than four pantomimes on his hands this winter, three in the Metropolis and one at Manchester. Yet he has found time to musicalise "Dr. Bill." This play was chosen, he told a representative, because it provided him with a capital plot, ready made. "Plot is just the thing you don't get in the ordinary musical comedy libretto. I have not altered the dialogue in the slightest, for the songs fit in aptly enough, and do not, I think, in any way interfere with the action of the play. Then the taste of the playgoing public just now is greatly in favour of having music with its farce."

A curious case was decided the other day at the Palais de Justice. M. Henri Martin, a well-known journalist and editor of the *Courrier de Lyon*, was found hanging one morning in his room with a dog-collar round his neck. Life was already extinct. He was insured for a good round sum, but the company refused to pay on the ground that he had committed suicide. His relatives, however, claim that he was only endeavouring to get the sensation of hanging because of a book he was busy with, but that the experiment had gone too far. In support of their case they showed a book written by the deceased author entitled "Chosesvecues" being a description of rare sensations. The *Chronicle's* correspondent says that the Court, after inquiring into the financial condition of M. Martin at the time, decided in favour of the insurance company—*i.e.*, that deceased had committed suicide.

When Mr. Rider Haggard stood as Conservative candidate for East Norfolk one expected that all sorts of things might happen. And surely enough they are happening. The distinguished novelist is engaged in transforming the fetes of the Primrose League in his district from their mild and peaceful character into performances that read like chapters from the goriest parts of his works. On Bank Holiday he gathered the Leaguers together at his country seat in Norfolk, and entertained them, not with the usual programme of comic songs, conjuring tricks, and rural sports with which Primrose League fetes are generally associated, but with a lurid wild west show representing the attack of a band of war-painted savages on a settler's hut. There was much firing and fighting and taking of prisoners, and, says the local paper, "many of the Indians were shot dead on the spot!"

The other afternoon, when Prince Bismarck was taking his customary four-o'clock drive at Friedrichsruh, the carriage was stopped at the gate which opens on to the country road, where a great crowd had assembled to see and greet the hero of the German. The carriage paused for a few minutes so that the Prince might hold a chat with a Luneburg dragoon and a former Friedrichsruh policeman, both of whom had come a great distance to see him. After he had said farewell to the two pilgrims there was an expectant stillness amongst the crowd, everybody hoping for a speech from Bismarck. Suddenly a voice shouted in stentorian French, "Vive le Prince de Bismarck, l'illustre fondateur de l'Empire d'Allemagne!" It came from M. Bauoir, a factory owner at Chenee in Belgium, who had business in the neighbourhood. Bismarck replied, "Je vous remercie bien, monsieur." The crowd thereupon burst into an enthusiastic peal of cheers, and everyone wanted to shake hands with the brave Belgian. Bismarck was delighted with the incident, took off his hat to the crowd, threw his cloak off his shoulders, stuck his short wooden pipe in his mouth, and gave orders to drive on.

The other night a Lobby correspondent referred to the intention of the Government to introduce a Redistribution of Seats Bill as soon as an exhaustive inquiry into the subject has been carried out. The necessity for some such measure was admitted by Sir William Harcourt so long ago as 1893. Population has shifted since the last Redistribution Bill, and the object then aimed at, of giving one member to every fifty thousand persons, is not attained by the present system. It is to be hoped that when the Government undertakes to deal with this question, they will not shrink from dealing at the same time with the over-representation of Ireland. The arguments by which Mr. Gladstone justified this anomaly were of such a character that it is difficult to suppose they carried conviction to his own mind, while it is certain they would not have been accepted by any majority which had not the strongest interest in doing so. The present Government have a free hand in this matter, and they ought to use it.

Week after week passes, and still Mr. Labouchere takes no steps to clear his character from the aspersions Mr. Henry Hess has cast upon it by the publication of those fac-simile letters. If they are forgeries there can be no difficulty in exposing them as such by the employment of any one of the means by which forgery is now so easily detected. In the meantime every day that passes without any step being taken makes the matter worse, and drives more and more people to the conviction that they must be genuine.

We do not know by what right the signatories to the petition to the Queen praying for "one expression of gracious confidence and hope in the happy results which may be expected to follow from still further enlarging the area brought under the influence of Women" claim to speak for the women of the Empire. Whatever it be, their spokes women has received a most effectual snub, the Queen, through the Home Secretary, merely asserting her belief that women will use as well in the future as in the past the influence "they must ever possess."

In the stress of currencies, tariffs, and general politics in America, one very grave subject has of late been in danger of neglect from one side at least. We refer to the question of negro crime and negro lynching, especially prevalent in the Southern States. A strong and bitter feeling, which might easily become dangerous, is known to exist among the black population in the South in relation to this matter. It will, therefore, be welcome news that steps are being taken by prominent negroes to hold a conference of about 200 delegates next month, at which the entire grievance may be discussed with a view to checking crime among men of colour on the one hand and the violence of mobs on the other.

Bishop Edward Bickersteth, who has died from dysentery contracted while on a missionary tour in Japan last autumn, was missionary Bishop of South Tokio, and eldest son of the Bishop of Exeter. He returned to this country at the beginning of the year, and was present at the early meetings of the Lambeth Conference last month, but had to withdraw through ill-health. For a time the deceased was theological lecturer of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and in 1877 went to India in connection with the Cambridge University Mission at Delhi, where he laboured until his health failed, and he had to return home. Bishop Bickersteth has written several books, among which may be mentioned "The Church in Japan."

One of the most zealous supporters of the Conservative cause in Scotland has passed away in the person of Col. Sir George Gustavus Walker, K.C.B., of Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, who represented the county of Dumfries from 1855-68, but several times afterwards unsuccessfully contested the Dumfries Burghs. The deceased was lieutenant-colonel of the 3rd Battalion (King's Own) Scotish Borderers since 1873, and from 1883, to 1892 was A. D. C. to her Majesty. He was convener for the county of Dumfries for many years, and chairman of the local Conservative Association.

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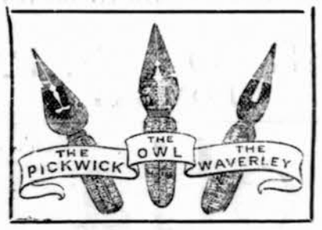

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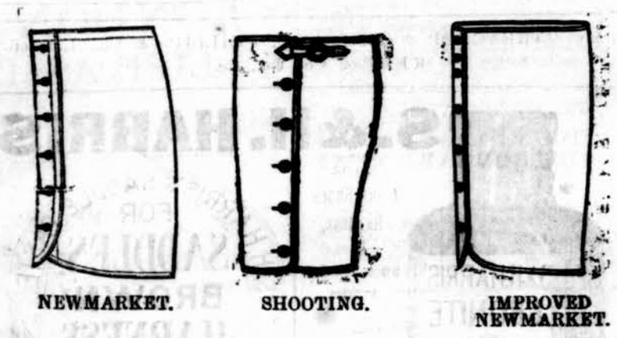

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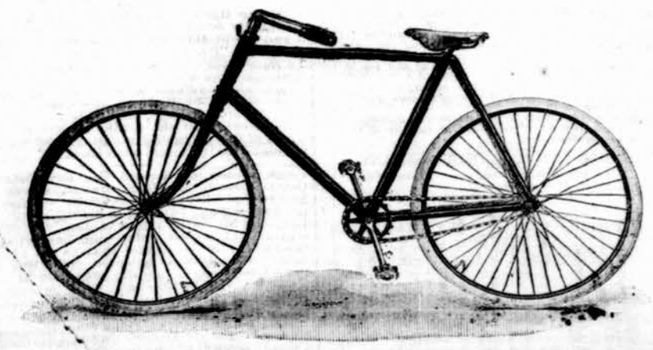

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